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THE

# Library Journal

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**Library Economy and Bibliography**

JUNE, 1911

VOL. 36. NO. 6

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## The Library Journal

Vol. 36. No. 6. JUNE, 1911

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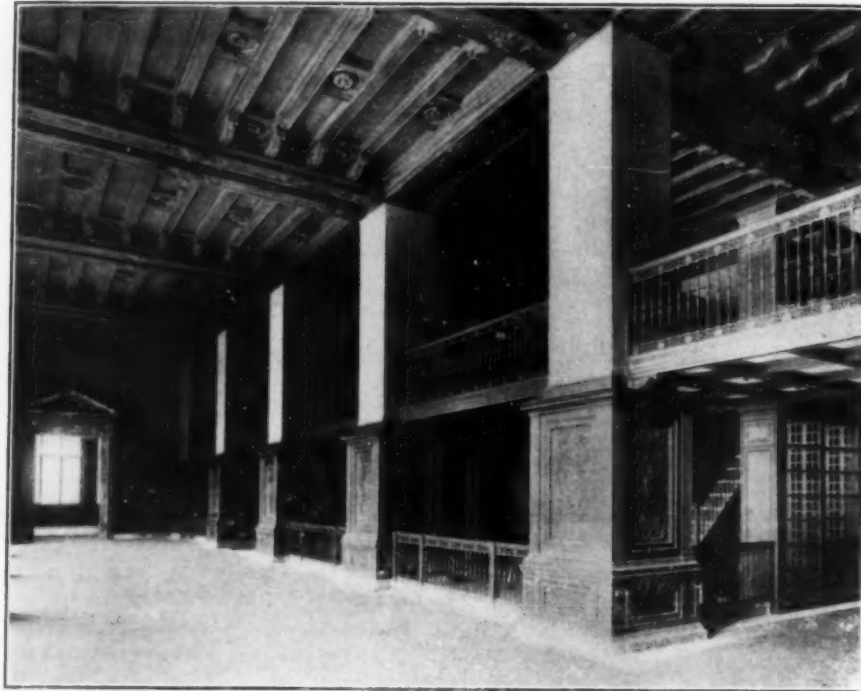
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 36

JUNE, 1911

No. 6

THE A. L. A. party for California started from Chicago May 13 over 100 strong, and was joined by recruits from Western points on the way until the special train carried 130 into Pasadena, so that with others coming independently there were well toward two hundred in attendance at the California conference from other states, while those from the state itself swelled the number to over five hundred. The journey was happily broken by the stay of two days at the beautiful El Tovar hotel on the edge of the Grand Canyon, so that the occupants of the special train reached Pasadena on the 18th freshened for their week's work. The conference was the thorough success that was expected, and the California hosts gave their visitors hearty welcome from beginning to end of the happy journey. Of the conference itself we hope to give comprehensive, though summarized account, in the succeeding number of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* which will prophesy the official publication of the proceedings some months hence. There was a happy commingling of Atlantic and Pacific thoughts and views in the papers presented before the association gatherings and special sessions, and many of California's public men, outside the library profession, united in making the conference and the journeyings notable events.

It is interesting to note the comparison and contrast with the first California trip of twenty years ago. The special train then included 40 members, of whom only five were on the 1911 trip. On that memorable journey starting from New York Sept. 30, stops were made for a library day at Denver and for a brief sight of Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City. Those who participated will never forget the welcome at Sacramento when the observation car was invaded by the California hosts and decorated with a huge salmon and great bunches of grapes which symbolized and initiated California hospitality, as a shower of roses welcomed this year's party as it reached San Bernardino. The week in San Francisco was spent, in true

A. L. A. fashion, in mingled work and hospitality. Thereafter, return was made by way of Monterey, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Los Angeles and San Diego, whence the party returned over the Santa Fé route, stopping at Santa Fé itself for a short break in the journey. It is noteworthy that the 1911 train took twice as many again as the earlier one, and that the conference was sixfold larger, and this multiple scarcely represents the growth of library development on the Pacific coast in the score of years, in which the set-back of San Francisco's misfortune, so largely involving her libraries, has been a sad episode.

SPECIAL attention was of course given to the remarkable library development in southern California, of which Los Angeles is the capital. No place in the country has had so checkered a career from the library point of view—as from some other points of view—as the City of the Angels. It was hoped that Mr. Wright's advent would bring to the Los Angeles Public Library system, with the six Carnegie branches which it is to have, a new era of non-dramatic but persistent development, and it was a matter of general regret that the home-call to Mr. Wright from his own state should bring him back from California before he had had full opportunity to utilize his library experience for the benefit of the patient Angelites. It was in fact somewhat of a disappointment to those from the East that Mr. Wright's continuance at this post had been cut short by his acceptance of the promising opportunity in his own state, and it was with cordial satisfaction that the visiting librarians learned that the Los Angeles trustees were not to be discouraged in seeking from any part of the country the best man available for the local post. The good will of the Los Angeles people toward the library profession was emphasized by hearty welcome in that city, which good will was as heartily reciprocated by the visitors from other states.

BUSINESS efficiency on a scientific basis has been much in evidence as a magazine topic during the past few months, having been brought into prominence by the remarkable achievements of Frederick W. Taylor and others, following his example, who have made this subject a special study. It is a topic that should interest librarians both in its relations to library administration and with reference to the public. The use of the phrase "library economy," introduced by Mr. Dewey, as descriptive of a large share of library administration, suggests that librarians have from the beginning of the modern period kept in view the scientific nature of their problems and the motto of the American Library Association is the succinct statement of the idea of efficiency in this field. "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost" might indeed be translated into the language of other specialties as phrasing the highest type of modern achievement in industrial and like relations. The study of methods is of course only valuable to the extent that improved methods produce improved results, and when this is lost sight of, method may become the stumbling block in the way of result.

THE paper which Mr. Bostwick prepared for the meeting of the New Zealand Library Association, is in a sense a contribution to this question, and is also interesting as illustrating the international character of the library movement, in which a paper from an American library scholar is a feature of a professional meeting almost at the Antipodes. The live book and the living reader must be thought of together in their interlocking relations. The book that is not the one wanted, or that is kept at a distance from the reader by red tape methods, represents the contrary of the live book, no matter how good it is in itself. It is in bringing the right book to the right reader that the library system fulfills business efficiency and repays to the community tenfold its cost. A community which feels the uplift of the best book, either spiritually or industrially, has reason to be grateful to the library which supplies that book.

It may be suggested that one of the best things that a librarian can do, therefore, is

to be on the alert, not simply to give a reader the book asked for, but to point out to him which is the book or magazine article most useful to him. In respect to this question of business efficiency, for instance, an industrial town may have an extraordinary change worked in it through the influence of a wide awake librarian, who does not hesitate to call the attention of the local "captains of industry" to this particular topic in books and periodicals. Mr. Taylor's aim has been to get the most product out of the wage-earner, paying him better wages and leaving him fresher at the end of his day's work than under the old methods. Librarians know only too well how difficult it is to establish a reading habit among the industrial classes, because at the end of a tired day, the workman has no incentive to give the remaining hours to reading. It is good to think in how many industrial centers live librarians have been doing good work in this very direction, and an opportunity like the present, to spread broadcast the principles of the new science of workmanship, should prove an inspiration to other librarians to follow their good example.

THE opening ceremonies of the occupation by the New York Public Library of the new building, took place May 23, and it was thrown open to the public on May 24. The ceremonies were adequate and fitting and brought together a representative gathering both of people within the library profession and a distinguished representation of citizens of the city, state and nation. It is to be regretted that the simultaneous date of the Pasadena conference kept many representatives of libraries from the ceremonies, as well as prevented attendance at the conference from the New York Public Library system. The full value of the library, now that the three foundations have been concentrated in this spacious building, has been fully realized, and each day since the dedication has seen crowds of visitors and readers. The Sunday opening marked an epoch in New York library development and was appreciated by thousands. Like the later evening closing hour, the Sunday opening enables the library to realize as never before—and to a class that in some respects needed it most—its capacity for public usefulness.

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## TWO TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN LIBRARY WORK\*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri**To the New Zealand Library Association.*

WHEN one is entering upon a journey, no matter how smiling the sky and how bright the prospect, it is comforting to talk with another pilgrim who has already gone some distance upon the way, and to learn something of what it offers—of the pleasures by the wayside and the pitfalls in the path. The librarians of the United States have now been joined in a national association for thirty-six years. In that time they have discussed many problems; some of these problems have vanished long ago; others are still with us, and bid fair to remain; others still, unthought of in that early day, are ever rising to plague us for weeks or months or years. To profit by experience, we are told, it must be one's very own; our solutions are not yours; yet our tale may interest you, or at least some little part of it.

You may, at any rate, like to hear of what seem to one American librarian some of the many tendencies of our libraries in recent years.

And first let me give you our welcome into the international family of library associations—our best wishes for a long, happy and useful life.

New Zealand bears a great reputation among us for her ingenuity in the solution of problems that have long vexed other countries without apparent relief—for her cleverness in expedients and her boldness and courage in putting them into practice. So may it be in the present instance. We bid you Godspeed!

As library work has developed and is still developing on this continent, there may be discerned in it two very marked tendencies—one toward emphasizing its educational character and one toward its systematization in accordance with business traditions. I do not mean that these are necessarily antagonistic; it is surely possible for educational work to proceed along the lines of system and efficiency, which are what we should have in mind when we speak of "business

methods" in the best sense. It is, however, quite possible that these tendencies may not always manifest themselves at the same time and in the same place, and that personal preferences or local conditions may lead to the emphasis of one and the neglect of the other. Both are modern; both are good; and the best library work done in America to-day is done where both are recognized and properly coördinated.

Let us examine these tendencies and see to what has led the absence of both or of either, or the presence of the two together.

That the library is an educational institution is a truism. Whether openly proclaimed or not, the fact has always been recognized. What I mean by saying that emphasis laid on this is modern, is that our ideas of what constitutes education have been broadening of late, and that, coincident with this, light has been borne in upon librarians that the functions of their institution, similarly broadened, are admirably adapted to translate these expanded ideas into action.

Education is now recognized as a process that goes on constantly, though in varying degree, through our reaction to the stimuli of our environment, beginning with birth and ending only with death. It is not within our power to decide whether or not any living being, young or old, shall learn; but we can say what he shall learn and how he shall learn it, for this depends on controllable environment. We do formally control the child's environment in school for a few hours a day during a few years of his life, but out of school hours and after school-days are over we let things drift. One result of our enlarged view of education is our realization of the fact that things must drift no longer; that environment must in some measure be controlled, or at least watched, from birth until death. All our efforts, somewhat feeble as yet, in the way of remedial legislation, charitable work, university extension, slum-settlements—all the work of churches, labor unions, constructive political groups, boy-scouts, clubs, and organizations whose name is legion, are but

\*Read before the New Zealand Library Association, Easter Day, 1911.



preliminary gropings toward the realization of this fuller control of human environment. In whatever way this may be finally accomplished it must be largely dependent on the contact of mind with mind; and the largest contact, both in time and space, is that obtained through recorded human thought. This means the book; and the book when multiplied, classified, and made efficient and available, means the library. Librarians are not proclaiming a panacea; they are only pointing out that certain machinery, as old as civilization, has of recent years, like the more material machinery of cog and cam, been made of wider application and greater efficiency; and that this change is co-extensive with the spread of ideas, to the furtherance of which it may be directly applied.

To illustrate: modern education says that a man must know something about what he does for a living. In part this is a reaction from the unintelligent and extreme specialization of recent years—a harking back to the day when a single workman made the whole of an article, and was therefore something of an artist as well as a mechanic; but it is more than this. It means a realization that what we have learned in science, hygiene or law is not isolated, but woven into a continuous web with every phase of industrial activity. Even if a man is but a cog in a machine, he is better for being an intelligent cog—for a knowledge of the relationships of what he does, of its effect on his health, of his actual and potential legal rights in his relation with his fellow-workmen and his employers. As he rises this knowledge becomes more imperative. He can obtain it in a crude and faulty way from those with whom he comes in daily contact; he can get it surely, systematically and satisfactorily only from a proper collection of books, made available by modern methods. This is the explanation of the sudden importance assumed by the library in our industries, of the collections of books on their special subjects established and administered by manufacturing establishments, insurance companies, engineering societies, electric light or telephone companies. There are so many of these now in the United States that they have formed a Special Library Association to further their interests. But be-

sides these, large libraries everywhere are establishing departments of technology or applied science, business men's branches and the like; and even the smaller institutions have awakened to a knowledge that there are books on such subjects as plumbing, shoe-making and metal-working. In all this we have merely a special case of the broadening idea of education being quickly met by a corresponding extension of the library field. Likewise, the greater care that is being taken in the training of children is met by the establishment of children's departments in our libraries, with their separate attractive rooms and their trained assistants; the development of the idea that there is more in school education than memorization from text-books is aided by a closer coöperation between school and library; the realization that most of our education is extra-scholastic is met by a provision, on the part of the library, of books and facilities for directing this education into channels that shall be worth while. Now side by side with this educational development we must reckon with the great strides made by our country in all kinds of industry and business. This indeed bulks larger than the other to the outsider's eye. Mr. Bryce, the most far-sighted and sympathetic of our critical advisers, tells us that our educational institutions—the feature of our life of which we speak with the greatest diffidence—should really give us reason for the greatest pride and hope. But to most of our transatlantic critics we are scramblers for the dollar. Scramblers we may be, but not hoarders; we spend as willingly as we gain, and this largely in the cause of education and civic development. We engage in industry for the sake of the game, and this is perhaps the reason why we are anxious to play it by rule—to perfect it and to get the most out of it. In recent years there has arisen among us a new profession—that of the efficiency engineer, who studies a given trade or industry, or the work of a specified company or firm, in detail and perfects plans for carrying it on so that the results from a given amount of labor shall be as great as possible, so that waste shall be eliminated, duplication cut out, lost motion stopped, and system and coördination brought to perfection. These

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efficiency engineers, or rather the aims and modes of thought that they represent (for the men themselves have not always been both competent and practical) are revolutionizing our industrial world. Where the captain of industry used to keep his eye only on the outlay and the income of money, he now looks also after the outlay of time and energy as it is related to the quantity and quality of his product; he realizes that to make a better article, or more articles, with the same labor is as profitable as it would be to make the same article more cheaply.

The same wave of self-examination that has led to these industrial changes and improvements has now been passing over other institutions of all kinds. A professional efficiency engineer has even been employed to report on the work of our great universities as if they had been factories. Churches, schools, charitable organizations, municipalities and their various departments have all been inquiring into their degree of efficiency or their lack of it, and asking how it might be improved. It would be strange if such a movement had left the library untouched.

There is, of course, in the whole movement some touch of the form of exaggeration that is one of our national faults—a tendency to rush headlong into a thing and overdo it and then toss it aside. Even now some among us are belittling the whole efficiency movement. Many of these, of course, are the inefficient persons displaced by it; some are the misguided men who have always opposed increase of efficiency through introduction of improved tools or methods; but others are serious thinkers, who are afraid that the efficiency sought is merely that of speed and technical perfection, and that we may neglect the spirit of the work and its artistic expression. In particular, the application of industrial methods to such institutions as colleges is resented—the measurement of efficiency in cost per student-hour, the comparison of an educational product with that of a shoe factory, and so on.

In libraries, comparison with commercial institutions began long ago to be made by some and resented by others in this same way. It was pointed out that a library is a distributing agency of type not widely different from a department store, for instance,

and that details of administration that will increase efficiency in the one case may conceivably do so also in the other. At the same time that business methods began to be advocated in the library, library methods began to modify business. Of special business libraries I have already said a word. Besides this, appliances and methods first used and developed in libraries began to find commercial use; I need only speak of card-index systems, now so wide-spread that the Library Bureau, originally a library supply company, now finds that its purely library business is a very small percentage of its total transactions. All this interchange of methods and ideas has inevitably made the library more of a business institution, whether its administrators have liked it or not. It has brought in more careful and more frequent inventories, better methods of accounting, time-clocks, cash registers, improved checking systems for work done and goods received, extended publicity methods, and so on, in a catalog easily extended.

There are libraries that have ignored or neglected one or both of these tendencies. On the one hand we have the institution which, acknowledging in full its educational duties and responsibilities, expanding its work to the utmost by giving the most up-to-date aid to schools, to the young people, to the business man, the mechanic, the technical student, by throwing its shelves wide open to the public, by removing age limits, book-number limits and restrictions of all sorts, has yet regarded with impatience and disdain any suggestion that it might be called to account for defects in business administration. This type of library is responsible for much criticism of American library methods on the part of our British cousins, who acknowledge that American libraries are attempting much work that British libraries do not do, but assert that we are squandering public money. This is putting it a little strongly, of course; but there is truth in the charge to the extent that many American libraries have gone on extending their educational work without counting the cost. The restraining hand of an efficiency engineer might be salutary, though unwelcome. On the other hand, it is possible for a library to ignore all the recent progress in educational extension, while count-

ing the cost of every molecule and every unit of energy and systematizing administration down to the last degree. This other side of the shield is not quite so familiar here as in England. The schedule of the day's work in a certain great English library, specifying just which boy should wash the floor of a certain room on Fridays and who should wind the clock on Tuesdays at 8.20 a.m. was long a subject of merriment in American library circles. Yet surely order and method, no matter how strict, are not in themselves ridiculous. American libraries, however, have been more prone to err in the direction of devoting themselves to the attainment of aims purely in connection with business or industry while neglecting their functions as educators. This may possibly be the trouble with many of the separate "special" libraries mentioned above when they are intended to aid the person who knows to attain results with more speed and sureness, instead of instructing and broadening the person who does not know. A chemical library to assist chemists in a chemical industry is a business institution; one to assist in the instruction of chemists or to impart chemical information to non-chemists is educational. The same collection as part of a great public library might fill

both needs; as the separate library of a chemical factory it cannot fill the latter at all. This situation is doubtless the fault of our large libraries themselves, which have failed to see and fill a want, leaving it to be taken care of in a less satisfactory way, and one more likely to require wasteful duplication of material.

I trust it is evident from what I have said that I regard both the tendencies noted above to be salutary and that the path of library service lies evenly between. You have doubtless felt both in New Zealand; it is possible that you have gone farther than we have toward properly taking account of both and seeing that neither shall be neglected or dwelt upon unduly.

Most of us here in the United States have never seen your beautiful country, nor can we hope to see it except in pictures or in imagination, fed by the printed page; yet we are near enough to you in blood and in our common heritage as the developers of new lands beyond the sea, to be sure of your spirit, and to know of a certainty that whatever possibility of greater efficiency, educational or otherwise, may lie in the public library, you may be trusted to develop it and bring it to its highest summit of civic service.

#### THE RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION\*

By SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

Your secretary, in extending his invitation, asked me to say something about what the Public Library of Grand Rapids is trying to do in the interests of technical education. As he was informed at the time, the actual results achieved do not justify any great expectations. I can only say that the institution I have the honor to represent has made a serious effort in attacking the problem of getting books on technical subjects into the hands of, and used by, the people engaged in industrial pursuits. I shall in this paper refer to technical education in its narrower sense as applying to the industrial arts, and I shall assume that the development of one's

own powers and the increasing of one's efficiency is possible through the knowledge and experience of others, as these may be gained through the printed page. In short, that books are a most important aid to all education, whether technical or not.

It is somewhat embarrassing to tell of the things that have not panned out as you had wished; nevertheless, in the interest of advancing an understanding of an important subject, a study and an analysis of difficulties may be only a little less instructive than a recital of achievement.

First of all let me give you some idea of the community with which we deal. The city of Grand Rapids, in the census of 1910, contained 112,571 persons. Of this number about

\* Read before the Ontario Library Association, April, 1911.

one-third were born in Holland, or are of Holland descent of the first, second or third generations; one-third are persons born in other foreign countries, chiefly, German, Italian, Polish, Scandinavian, Lithuanian, Greek, Syrian and Armenian, or their descendants of the first or second generation; and the balance, less than forty per cent., are American—that is, the descendants of persons who came to America more than half a century ago. Our first great problem, therefore, is that which comes from dealing with a large number of people who do not read the English language, or who are of the first generation of English readers, and more or less familiar with, and influenced by, the native tongue of their parents.

The city of Grand Rapids is a new town. Only this winter the man died who built the first permanent home within the present city limits. Its corporate history as a city is only sixty years. Starting as a fur-trading center established by French Canadians, it later developed into a lumbering and milling center, and directly following the saw-mill days the manufacture of furniture began. The manufacture of furniture is widely known as the leading industry of the city, and it is estimated that about forty per cent. of the population is directly dependent upon it. There are about forty furniture factories, most of them specializing on one or two lines, or on the furniture of a particular period. The allied industries, of which printing and engraving is the most important, are the manufacture of brass, woodworking and other machinery of various kinds, tools, etc. There has also been developed in the last decade a very large textile industry.

In the early days the making of cheap furniture prevailed, because the city was near the source of a cheap lumber supply. With the disappearance of the Michigan forests, however, the character of the industry changed by the emphasis being placed on high grade furniture, so that now much of the lumber is brought thousands of miles, a great deal of it coming from Liverpool, as a distributing center for the fine woods from Asia, Africa, Central and South America. In order to overcome the handicap of freight charges the manufacturers soon recognized that they must devote their attention to de-

veloping the artistic side of the industry, and this was done by the importation of men trained and skilled in the art of design. The present and future prosperity of the industry in Grand Rapids depends largely on the artistic skill of the furniture designer, just as it does in Darmstadt for Germany.

The Grand Rapids Public Library was established in 1871, and until 1903 it was managed by a committee of the Board of Education as an essential part of the public school system. In 1903 an act of the state legislature placed the management of the library in the hands of a commission of five citizens elected at large, one each year, with the superintendent of schools ex-officio, making six in all. This commission is an administrative body only, for the title to all the property is still vested in the Board of Education.

While the Library was under the management of the Board of Education, on one or two occasions there were members on that board who were much interested in technical education, and at the instance of one of these there was printed and widely distributed in 1896 a special catalogue of the industrial books in the Library.

One of the first acts of the new board, created in 1903, was to adopt a plan for the development of the Library, which would soon move into the Ryerson Public Library building, at that time, and perhaps even yet, with one or two possible exceptions, the largest and most costly public library building in any city of the size of Grand Rapids in America. There were seven items in this program:

1. Development of a special historical collection relating to Michigan.
2. Patents and inventions.
3. Furniture and industrial art library.
4. Courses of free lectures.
5. Work for the blind.
6. Sunshine work.
7. School of design.

Within a few years the first six items of this plan were in operation. The seventh, however, the school of design, is still in the future. It was the belief of the President of the Commission, who outlined this plan, that the school of design should naturally grow out of a great industrial art library.

and that a library of books of this kind should be the center some day of a great school of furniture design.

The three items in this program that relate particularly to the subject under consideration to-night, I shall now take up.

#### PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

This is merely a collection, so far as we could build it, of all the publications of the United States Patent Office, with particular emphasis on the series of specifications and drawings of United States patents, along with general works on this subject. They are used almost entirely by inventors, and of course there are relatively few persons in the community engaged on work of this kind. Nevertheless, it is not unusual for a man to come daily for a week or more to work on some problem in this series of books. There are more than 1300 volumes in this collection.

#### FURNITURE AND INDUSTRIAL ART

Although a beginning had been made eight years before, the first great purchase for this collection was all the books on furniture and its allied arts (of which architecture is the chief), in the exhibition of the French booktrade at the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904. I need hardly remind you that works of this character are usually expensive, a single volume often costing from \$20 to \$40. Since then additional books on these subjects have been purchased as fast as our funds would permit, the total amount expended in the last six years being about \$3000. While the books for the practical man, such as works on glue, varnish, finishing, wood and woodworking, etc., have not been neglected, most of these works are really not books for the average worker in the factory, but rather the fundamental books for the designer or the wood carver. There has been some criticism that the Library should spend public funds to such an extent for books which are used by relatively few readers, the claim being that the manufacturers ought to buy their own books on this subject. We believe, however, that it is a legitimate function of a public library to build up a collection of books on an industry from which 40 per cent. of the population

gets its living even though it requires a considerable degree of training and skill to enable persons to use some of them. As a matter of fact these special books are used not only by manufacturers and designers in working out new problems and in developing new designs, but they are also used quite extensively by a small number of ambitious young men who work in the factories, but who hope to develop themselves by training and study into designers. I know of a number of instances of young men who have worked themselves up into fine positions by the aid of these books. They are also used by training classes in furniture design maintained by the Y. M. C. A., and by students of a private school on that subject in the city. I might add here that the principal of this school believes that not more than one young man in a hundred in the factories has the mental and moral qualities that will see him through the discipline that is necessary to develop a furniture designer.

Twice a year, during the months of July and January, the Library gives exhibitions of new things it has added on this subject, the books being displayed on tables, and some of the loose plates hung on the walls. The public generally is invited to these exhibitions and special notice of them is sent to those interested, mailing lists being kept up to date for this purpose. From one to two thousand persons usually visit these book and plate exhibits in the course of the month, many of them being young men from the factories. We believe that seeing these things will stimulate interest and we know that the exhibits help to spread a knowledge of the fact that such things are in the Library. In this same room other technical books and plates are shown for a month at a time at intervals during the year, with an occasional informal talk by some specialist, to which all persons known to be interested are specially invited.

I should have said before this that the Library in the purchase of these books is aided by a committee of three furniture designers appointed by the President of the Library Board. These men, while they appreciate the hard-headed, practical business side of manufacturing, also have, at the same time, every one of them, the training,

the feeling and the instincts of the artist, realizing that the production of furniture is really a fine art.

Most of the expensive, large books on furniture that the Library has purchased are, therefore, for the specialist, or for the young man or student who hopes to become one; and I may say here that it is the ambition of the Library to make its collection in this department both the largest and the best in America. It has already become somewhat widely known. Recently a case came to my attention of a designer from a furniture factory in another city who spent a month in Grand Rapids using our furniture books, and who finally carried off with him between five and six hundred sketches which he had made from them. Only last week a gentleman came from Germany to see it.

While the Library has, thus far, had in mind mostly the specialist, it has not been unmindful of the man at the bench or the machine, who works by the hour or by the day. The ambitious shop men are gradually developing the ability to use the books for the specialist referred to, but it was to increase the use of a class of books less difficult and more general that the Library has been purchasing and endeavoring to create an interest in such books as those published in the March bulletin under the heading "Books for the woodworker." These deal with particular phases of woodworking, and with the practical problems that have to do with the staining and varnishing of wood in the finishing room, as well as the more elementary works, such as are used for manual training in the schools.

The books on furniture are classified under "Fine arts," and most of them are in the Reference department. Of books on furniture alone, we have over 300 volumes, exclusive of duplicates. The books on woodworking, etc., are classified under "Useful arts," and are under this subject in the Circulating department of the Library, 2877 volumes. Last year the circulation (home use) of useful art books was 4636. This circulation was really produced by about 2000 volumes, for over 600 volumes did not go out once during the year.

In developing an interest in technical books I believe that a most effective means for the

beginner is through the use of current periodicals. This feature of our work has been highly developed, and we have on file in our reading rooms of the Ryerson building and six branch libraries more than 800 different titles of current periodicals, and we pay in periodical subscriptions nearly \$2000 a year. Of some of these we take 18 copies and of some of the technical ones as many as seven copies. The average number of readers in all our reading rooms is nearly 1000 a day, and a very considerable proportion of this is due to the current periodicals. You may be interested to know how many periodicals (not including duplicates) we take on the subjects that might be regarded as more or less technical:

TITLES	
Agriculture, including gardening, etc.....	15
Architecture and building.....	19
Domestic economy and cookery.....	12
Electricity.....	11
Engineering and machinery.....	31
Furniture and wood work.....	24
Mechanical trades.....	16

Our effort has been to have represented in our periodical collection something on every profession, every business, and every trade and industry in the city. This is not quite true, in the case of several industries, for there was objection when it was suggested that we add a periodical or two representing the liquor trade and the tobacco trade. The January number of the Library's monthly bulletin always contains the list of periodicals for the year. It is issued in an edition of 4000 copies which are widely distributed to the persons supposed to be interested. In addition to this the monthly bulletin is used for printing occasional lists on special subjects, which are also widely distributed to those likely to be interested. We think that all these things help in getting the books before the people, and I may say right here that the greatest problem in this whole question of technical education through the Library is not so much the problem of getting the books—important as that is—but the problem of bringing the right man and the right book together.

A town is not safe because it has a sewer in every street, if the residents fail to connect their houses with it. Likewise a library with the best collection of technical books in



the world will do nothing for the education of the people if the people and the books are not brought together.

The easiest thing to do to bring the man and the book together is first to place your technical books, or a selection of them, where people who come to the library will see them; the next thing is to have things doing at the library that will bring into it the uninitiated; but the most important thing is for the library to have on its staff persons who know both the books and the men, have a knowledge of the processes of manufacture, and what the men in the factories really need. And here is where so many of our libraries fail—we do not have people equipped to give the service that is required. I have horrible recollections of some awful mistakes made by library workers who simply did not know the one hundredth part as much about a subject as the man they were endeavoring to "instruct." And yet their attitude and manner was that of superiority; and this naturally is likely to be resented and to make the average working man feel that the library is not for him. Many public libraries (and I regret to say that Grand Rapids is not one of them) are overcoming this difficulty by employing librarians who have had a special technical education for this branch of library work.

#### COURSES OF FREE LECTURES

The Library gives from sixty to seventy free lectures in the winter, both at the Ryerson building, and at the various branch libraries. Few of these, however, are on technical subjects, not because we would not like to give them, or because people would not be interested if they were properly presented, but because we have found it almost impossible, with the funds available, to get speakers who can present such subjects in a satisfactory way. The first, most important thing in conducting a series of free popular lectures is to get a speaker who does not talk over the heads of his hearers; and in this respect some of our lecturers have failed. Usually the men who have the practical technical knowledge have not developed the ability to talk before an audience—the mere thought of such a thing gives most of them panic. There is a great field and a great

demand for men who can present a technical subject so that the average man will be interested and understand. To do this successfully is really a great art and in a man like Huxley one of the marks of genius. A difficulty of this kind, however, ought not to exist in a city like Toronto, with its great educational institutions. You have the men with the technical knowledge, the men with the ability to speak, but I think you will find that most of these men will require training (if they have it not already) to present their subjects satisfactorily to the average audience of intelligent workingmen.

All our Library lectures are conducted as roads to books, and on the back of the announcement slips for each lecture there is printed a selected list of books in the Library relating to the lecture. It should be said, however, that some subjects will bring many persons to hear the lecture, but will develop few or no readers, while other lecture subjects will develop a great many readers. Of course much of this depends on the speaker and his method of presentation. We also find that there is a difference in this respect in different parts of the city with reference to the same lecture. A study of Holbrook's American Lyceum of 75 years ago will be profitable in showing the limitations of the lecture as a means of education.

During the last few years the Library has experimented with outlining courses of home reading for those who request them. This work has not been pushed, because we have not the time or equipment to develop it or take care of it properly; nevertheless, it has enabled us to feel our way, and to find out some things and get a better knowledge of the problem. I am inclined to think that the mere laying out of a course of reading, without following it up personally, is not likely to amount to much, except in a few individual cases. The social element is lacking and most persons need the stimulus which comes from friendly, personal relation, especially when the very act of reading is so difficult for so many. I think in most reading lists we make the mistake of naming too many books. The best plan, it seems to me, is to have a talk with your man and then recommend only two or three books. After



he has read those he can find his way much better than any librarian can tell him.

For a number of years the Library has been getting from the principals of the grade schools the names and addresses of the boys and girls who leave school permanently to go to work. These have been followed up with a little leaflet entitled "Don't be a quitter." The "Quitter" leaflet tells the story of a friend of mine who has worked his way up to a most important position in an electrical public service corporation through his study of the books and periodicals in a public library, endeavors to impress upon these young people the fact that they can continue their education through the Library while they are at work, and emphasizes the fact that one can gain the knowledge and experience of others from books, thus making oneself more efficient, and therefore able to earn more money. The circular closes with an invitation to call on the librarian to talk over their own problems. Enough of these call to give one some personal insight into the difficulties under which they labor in endeavoring to make themselves more valuable both to themselves and to their employers.

The thing that has impressed me most in these interviews is the fact that so many of the boys and girls are going out from our schools with a very limited reading power. I mean by this that their school work has not given them the ability to get ideas readily from the printed page. This is a most serious handicap, and it is one of the most difficult things that the Library has to deal with in endeavoring to increase the use of its technical books. Personally, I feel that the schools have failed in their most important work when they turn out any boy or girl at the age of fourteen or more who cannot get ideas readily from the printed page. For this reason library work with children has a most important bearing on this whole subject, and therefore the library cannot begin too early to get hold of the boys and girls in school. That this phase of library work is worth while for its influence on the school work alone I discussed in another paper within the past year, but that is another story and does not belong here.

A word about technical books. Too many

of them are written from the point of view of the needs of the higher technical school, often by college professors, who do not understand the problem of the worker whose formal education stopped at the eighth grade or before. Some of our correspondence schools understand this problem better, and that is why so often their books are the best for a large class of readers. The writers of technical books can learn much from the experience of the correspondence schools.

In Grand Rapids we have a system of travelling libraries some of which go into factories. Most employers do not care to assume the responsibility for the books while in their charge. We have been most successful when this work is handled by the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. W. C. A. in the factory.

You might gather from the foregoing that the Public Library of Grand Rapids has done a good deal in the way of encouraging technical education. Let me now show by figures how little we really have done, except that we have helped occasionally the exceptional man. According to the report of the State Labor Department for 1910 (including women and girls, 3765) there were employed in the factories of Grand Rapids 24,793 people. Of this number nearly 700 were employed in office work, so that those engaged in the industrial work is a little over 24,000, or over 2000 more persons than are enrolled as cardholders in the Library. The number of people in the city eligible to become cardholders is over 80,000. Of our cardholders half are children, say, 11,000, and half of the remaining ones are women, so that there are only about 5500 male adults who are cardholders. Of these a large proportion are business and professional men. Therefore of the nearly 21,000 men and boys over 16 years old who are workers in the factories, only about 2000, or 10 per cent., are cardholders. Of course some of these use the Library occasionally through cards held by their wives or children, and especially the reading rooms, where cards are not required. Among the so-called learned professions the Library has enrolled as cardholders about 75 per cent.

How many people the correspondence schools are reaching in our city I do not

know, but I understand from the local representative of one of them that his office enrolled over 2000 students in the last eight years in the city of Grand Rapids alone. The average tuition fee in this school are a little over \$70, so that this one school has taken from the city in eight years about \$150,000. At the present time this school has between 150 and 160 students enrolled from Grand Rapids and between 800 and 1000 in Western Michigan. In one of the smaller cities of Michigan where the public library has thus far been able to do little in the purchase of technical books, there are more persons enrolled in this school than in Grand Rapids. If this school had the same proportional enrollment in Grand Rapids as in the smaller city the workingmen of the Furniture City would be paying this one school on such an enrollment over \$32,000 instead of less than \$11,000 as at present. This is in no sense a disparagement of the school, for I feel sure that nearly every man is getting the full worth of his money. About two-thirds of the men who enroll in this school complete the course, the company maintaining a force of three or four men in Grand Rapids to give the men who get stuck the personal attention they need. A gentleman who conducts another of these schools tells me that he always figures on 75 per cent. of those who enroll dropping out before they complete the course. This school has no offices around the country to give the men personal attention. If it were possible to get all the facts for the city of Grand Rapids I feel sure that the workers to-day are paying out of their own pockets for technical education every year more than the city pays for the maintenance of its public library. When workingmen will spend their hard earned dollars in this way it is a demonstration of their intense interest in technical education. The general public, however, has not yet waked up to this fact.

In the United States during the last few years we have been hearing a good deal about conservation. We have been a grossly extravagant people, and are beginning to feel the pinch from wasting our natural resources. Conservation, however, means not only the preserving of unused natural resources, but also the developing to a better or a more

economic purpose the resources that are now being used.

The greatest natural resources of any country is its men and women, and this fact we have not yet fully realized. This means not only that we must conserve the life and health of the people, but also that we must develop to a greater degree the efficiency of the people. For a community to have its men and women pursue their daily work under conditions which exhaust their physical and mental vitality long before they are sixty years old is nothing less than crime, for it is a crime to scrap human beings. For a community to have thousands of men and women, because of lack of knowledge, training and skill, to have a productive capacity of less than half of that of other people in the same community is no less a criminal waste of its resources. There is no more important economic, and social problem for any city to attack than that of increasing the productive capacities of the masses of its people—a problem that is made more difficult because there is tied up with it the whole question of the distribution of the products of labor.

Earlier in this paper I stated that there were nearly 25,000 persons employed in the factories of Grand Rapids. What would it mean to that city if the productive power of these people could be increased by so much as only 25 cents a day, say within the next three years? I think you will agree with me that it would not be an impossible thing to increase the average productive power of the whole community by that amount, for hundreds of individuals will increase their productive capacity several times that much within the next three years. For Grand Rapids it would mean that there would be added from this one source nearly \$2,000,000 a year, or more than the total amount of money raised for all purposes by taxation. If raising the general level of intelligence can be made to mean more than the wiping out of all taxes for state, county and municipal purposes, we begin to realize what undeveloped possibilities there are around and about us.

Perhaps I can bring out this point better by another illustration. The city of Scranton, Pa., is built on one of the richest

deposits of anthracite coal in the world. The coal deposit under the public library property of that city is valued at \$1000 for the mining rights alone. If a similar deposit to the one under that library were under the whole city of Grand Rapids the value of this natural resource would be over thirty million dollars. Such a deposit would be immensely prized by any city, and yet in the undeveloped productive power of our own people at the low average of only 25 cents a day, we have a natural resource many times greater than the rich coal deposit of Scranton, for that can be and will be exhausted, while the increased power of our people may be made to produce many times thirty millions of dollars in the lifetime of a single man, and so continues generation after generation.

Our states and cities are spending millions of dollars on schools, colleges and universities, in order to develop the exceptional man. The developing of the exceptional man is important, but we have too long neglected the average man. The time demands that more attention should be paid to raising the average level. It is not possible for all men to become designers, superintendents, managers, captains of industry, etc., but it is possible for all men to increase their efficiency, their productive power, in the work which they may be doing by the use of books in our libraries; and I plead for this increased efficiency not only for the sake of the community, but especially for the sake of the individual average man.

But more important than the social and the economic value of increased efficiency is the spiritual significance of bringing a wider intelligence into the grinding routine of much of our modern factory machine

specialization. It is drudgery that kills the soul, but drudgery is rarely in the work, but rather in the attitude of mind toward the work, because so many of us cannot see it whole. Only the larger knowledge, the sense of team work, the relations of one's part to the whole, can idealize our everyday tasks, so that we may find in them a means of self-expression, joy in the work, and thus realizing one's self; and this I conceive to be the great end of all technical education. The library in the very nature of its work relates itself to the whole of life; and it can do no more important thing for society than to bring this larger vision into the minds and hearts of the people, for this, more than a mere increase in wages or production will make for happiness.

I can only urge the Ontario Library Association to continue its study and efforts to solve this problem along the lines it has mapped out. But in all this work through the Library let us never get the idea that the mere increasing of the industrial efficiency of the worker is the entire solution of the problem. We must recognize that back of our industries, and more important than our industries, are men; and that it is not great factories, commerce, money and all that, that brings happiness to the individual or greatness to the state. Therefore, as librarians let us administer our books so that they shall make all men more skilful in dealing with things, but at the same time, let us ever, always and forever, remember that it's the quality of men's minds, and hearts and souls, and not the abundance or the magnitude of the things they create, that make a city great and life on earth worth while.

### THE LIBRARY AS A FORM OF EXTENSION WORK\*

BY HONORABLE DAVID C. BARROW, *Chancellor of the University of Georgia*

It gives me great pleasure to greet the members of this association. The university is in touch with the life of the state, and is glad to have any citizens come into its

life and show an interest in its work and take advantage of its opportunities.

Moreover, the university is the state performing educational functions and all of those who share in the state share in the university. It is with pleasure that those of us

\*Read before the Georgia Library Association, Athens, April 18, 1911.

who are, more or less, in charge here give an account of our stewardship to the people of the state.

To this library association, I am not merely the individual in charge, offering to the owner the use and advantage of his belongings; nor am I simply the steward in charge rendering an account of service performed.

The library has been truly called the "heart of the university," and I feel primarily to you librarians a gladness from the heart that you are with us.

You who are engaged in this work are and must be engaged in our work, in our best and most pleasant work. Let me illustrate in an every day way. A student enters upon the planning of a debate or the construction of an essay. He is not grinding out an assigned task, he is engaged in an attractive pursuit and his heart is in the work. He comes to the library to seek his heart's desire and he finds it. It is here that he secures the material for his success, here he gets the inspiration to make the effort. Truly the library is the heart of the university.

Again, from the library there go forth streams of life into every branch and part of the university. Literature, history, language, science, are fed from this central source. And just as the heart in the body feeds each limb and portion of the body, so the heart in the university feeds each member of its body. The hand from which the heart is separated will perish. The member of the university who cuts himself off from the heart of the university may take warning.

Truly your work is that which gives life to the university and may be made to elevate life everywhere.

It has seemed to me that a librarian would be the most constant of friends. A book never deceives one who knows it. It has no moods and tempers. As it delighted you before, it gives you the same welcome again. These constant friends!

The book does not intrude. You know the book agent is the most anomalous personage in the world. Using the modest, amiable, unobtrusive book, as an excuse for violent and forcible entrance, and insistence beyond limit. How the books must grieve to be thus mishandled!

You who associate with these constant, modest, attractive books, and acquire their characteristics are doubly welcome for your own sakes.

I have given myself a subject and it has been recorded on the program. I wish that I had not done this because having started to expatiate on librarians, I find the subject so much more attractive than extension work. I have never happened to meet a librarian who was a commonplace person. Each one whom I have known possessed some peculiar charm.

Nor does there seem a class charm—except it may be that grace and quiet which comes to them from the familiar association with the recorded best of all ages.

But I must to my subject. I find that in many states there are library commissions whose duty it is to spread the love and knowledge of books throughout the land. We have such a commission in Georgia. Our Georgia law provides;

1. That five persons are to be appointed who will serve three years, annually elect chairman and secretary.
2. Give advice, send members to aid in organizing, make biennial reports to the governor.
3. Be it further enacted that no member of this commission nor the secretary shall receive any compensation for service or travelling expenses as a member of this commission, nor shall the state pay any expenses whatever that may be incurred in any way by this commission.

Under our constitution it may not be legal to appropriate money to this commission. I presume it is not. Now, to run a commission without an appropriation is like fishing in deep water without a sinker on your line. You cannot obtain good results. I am glad, however, that we have this commission, and I hope we shall find some way to weight the line.

I desire to express the admiration which all of us must feel for those faithful lovers of the gospel of books, who have sought to spread libraries through the land without any financial backing.

It seems that a sum of money given to the commission, the interest of which could be used to advance library extension work, would be fruitful beyond counting.

Unless such gift could be obtained I see only one other line of support, and that would be through the university, the commission serving as a special board, under the trustees. How great has been the good accomplished, through that saving clause in the constitution, it will never be in the power of human intelligence to compute.

Speaking of library commissions generally, it appears that they assist in various ways. Those most commonly named are:

1. Advisory work.
2. Instruction.
3. Organizing.
4. Travelling libraries.
5. School libraries.

I believe the secretary of the Georgia Commission, if located here, might give some portion of time to the university library and operating with the other agencies of the university, probably with the work in secondary education, as this work is most nearly related to the towns, might advise and assist these towns in organizing libraries.

As to instruction, we can do that through our summer school.

As to travelling libraries—unless there be money to buy books and money to ship books, I do not see any great opportunity along this line. I am advised of the excellent service by Mrs. Heard and we are all glad to pay her honor for this service.

The state seems powerless to aid in this work unless it is recognized as proper extension work for the university.

The law authorizing towns to establish libraries and support them is good and we should endeavor to see that its opportunities are made available. Perhaps I would do well to leave to those more familiar with the work these questions of organization, and management of city libraries.

I have seen one really old book. It was made of clay, bound in clay, and was about the size of a medium Georgia biscuit, only more of a prolate than oblate spheroid. The distinguished and wealthy gentleman to whom it belonged, told me that it came from the library in Ur of the Chaldees and that it was placed in that library long before Abraham was born and set forth on his wanderings over the face of the earth. He had procured the services of a scholar of olden

languages to read the inscription on the back, but was not willing to destroy his treasure to discover its inner contents.

No doubt some of you have seen many such treasures.

This library work is very old and very widespread. We must not be so carried away with new endeavors as to neglect this means of knowledge, and of the spreading of knowledge, which goes back to Ur of the Chaldees—and beyond. Mr. Carnegie was going back to a very old form of extension work when he gave his money to library buildings. My only fear is that we are in danger of having the proportion between the buildings and the books, somewhat like the proportion of sack to bread in Falstaff's meal.

All extension work is intended to make men happier—that is, this is the ultimate end.

Popular lectures on hygiene by experts are, primarily, intended to avoid sickness and secure health.

The country-wide work in agriculture is primarily intended to teach men how to grow the two blades of grass where one grew before. How to increase the yields for supplies of food and raiment, how to supply the wants of the ever increasing millions of earth. But the ultimate end is to produce human happiness by supplying human needs.

Means to happiness. This is the end of our extension work.

Now it has seemed to me that libraries are means by which we may convey this valuable practical knowledge which will make men healthy, wealthy, clothed, fed. For example, the book warns against the deadly house fly—not perhaps so vividly as Osler's startling saying that typhoid fever is spread by "fingers, flies and fools," but much more fully and constantly. And so the book and bulletin and agricultural journal have enlightened many a farmer, given increased yield and consequent happiness.

I mention these details to show how books, libraries, are means by which all lines of extension can be carried on. Let us say the book and the lecturer.

But there is something more in the library. There is an original source of a very high form of happiness. Let health be



gone and how often has the book given happiness to the invalid.

I am afraid this is so commonplace that it was never worth saying, but I am quite clear that I see in the library not only a method of communicating valuable information for the relief and happiness of mankind, but also a direct source of happiness, a solace, an uplifting influence, yes, an uplifting force.

The library is limited in its scope only by its finances. It is capable of reaching all who read or can procure some one to read for them.

It is varied in its scope. The same lecturer would hardly venture to deal with laws of health, home economics, cloth sampling and judging, chicken raising, cotton culture, good government—and thousand and one topics which good people who have mastered the topic, explain to those who have not so mastered; but the same library will afford this information on everyone of these subjects and the same librarian can give out this information to each one who seeks it. Not only so, but the lecturer himself can come and get more than any one of his hearers. In our library we find the professor and the freshman each getting something from its treasures.

Of course we must continue to inform by lectures those who cannot or do not read, but we must also learn this more perfect way.

I recorded a resolution that I would not hold up other sections in this talk, but in a certain extremely cold and barren little state, where education has been well advanced, nearly every single town has its library, nearly every one. You see, the people can read and they do read.

We must take this work up in Georgia, and let the library create the desire for knowledge, and satisfy the desire thus created.

Libraries will help the cause of education and education will create a demand for libraries.

More than one hundred years ago, when Old College was being built a young carpenter named Jett Thomas was engaged as the contractor. He naturally formed an acquaintance with the president, Dr. Josiah Meigs. Dr. Meigs loaned him books and

directed his reading. It was a rather remarkable instance of library extension work, though neither President Meigs nor Jett Thomas would have called it by that name.

The man was powerfully awakened. He died in 1817. But in that short time he achieved distinction as a soldier in the Indian wars, became known as an able and patriotic citizen and the legislature honored him by giving his name to one of the counties of our state, the form of memorial by which we perpetuate the fame of those who have rendered signal service to the commonwealth. A man and a book made an extension department to the university.

I hope I may be pardoned for a story of personal work. For some years I was superintendent of a Sunday-school in a farm village four miles east of Athens. Now I will not attempt to run any kind of a school without a library. I had a very faithful young man as librarian and the library became very popular. My friends were kind and I made a fairly readable collection of books. I know I gathered a great many volumes of excellent magazines. They were read to pieces. It was a successful venture in library extension work. It is rather remarkable how many teachers, trained nurses and young people engaged in other lines of work requiring more or less of skill and education, went out from that village Sunday-school. I believe that all of them were better and happier for the light which came into their lives through that small collection of well used books.

I have thought that if a man should be buried at the scene of his best work, then I would find my last resting place at this village church, where I had spread some happiness by enlarging the use of books.

In spite of Byron's gibe, I will close with Southey's beautiful lines:

"Go, little book, from this my solitude!  
I cast thee on the waters, go thy ways  
And if, as I believe, thy vein be good,  
The world will find thee after many days."

We Methodists must exhort, and may I add, Methodist like, one word of exhortation:

How much of good one little book hath wrought,  
How much of wisdom and of blessing brought.  
To make this book, I have no gift nor art,  
But I may send, and bless some waiting heart.



## LIBRARY PUBLICITY

BY GEORGE E. SCROGGIE, *Toronto, Canada*

PUBLICITY has grown to be one of the greatest powers in the modern world of business. By its printed word hundreds of thousands of men and women are being made to think, swayed, compelled to go and to do.

Manufacturers and merchants regard it as indispensable in the promotion of their business. The advertising appropriation is one of the most conspicuous items in the annual budget of the twentieth century business house.

Political parties have learned that, in addition to the oceans of publicity given them by the party press, it pays them to buy advertising space to place before all the people their platforms and their reasons why.

Street railway companies use large display advertisements to educate their patrons on many points in the service, to correct misunderstandings, to explain the object of certain rules, to persuade passengers to be careful when conditions are unavoidably dangerous and to induce those who are disposed to be annoyed to consider the company's side of the matter.

Humane societies in some large cities use newspapers and posters very effectively to educate the public. Much good has undoubtedly been accomplished along these lines by publicity.

Now, is there any reason why the public library should not employ this great modern promotion power in the furtherance of its work? Is it not true that this great work is, in a measure, a struggle against indifference, misunderstanding and ignorance? Many times you say to yourselves, "If people only understood the work." "If the public only knew."

Explain it to them. Tell them; and in the telling and explaining employ the same means that the manufacturer, the merchant and the politician have learned never fails when supported by facts.

Publicity may be accomplished by the spoken word of one to another—the most effective of methods, but too slow and impossible in larger communities.

The written and signed letter is also effective, but hardly practical.

The printed booklet or circular mailed to specific addresses sometimes accomplishes much; when distributed in other ways, little.

The newspaper is at once the cheapest, quickest and best means of publicity.

The newspaper reaches everybody in the community.

In considering publicity for the public library we must inquire:

What is its constituency? The answer is: everybody in the community, without any distinction as to race, creed, color, social, financial or any other status. Is this generally accepted? Isn't it true that many in every community misunderstand the public library by thinking that it belongs to the board, or to the librarian, or to the rich, or to the educated. That it is an institution intended as a retreat for the aged and the erudite, all right for students, lawyers, physicians and clergymen, but no place for the mechanic or laborer, his daughters or his sons.

Publicity is the only means of correcting such misconceptions. Use it. Tell them. Make it plain that the public library belongs to everybody. That it is planned for common ownership. Tell them again and again till you have forever obliterated such false ideas—till your public library numbers among its daily visitors representatives from every home in your community. Persistent publicity will accomplish it.

Is everybody in your community thoroughly familiar with the purposes of the public library and alive to the opportunities it presents?

Systematic publicity should be employed to make known what the public library provides for every one. Take a leaf out of the book of your most successful retail merchant. Advertise your business. Use plain, earnest, compelling copy, reminding the reader of his needs and suggesting just how the public library is equipped to supply them. Tell of the opportunities for recreation the library presents in its works of fiction, travel, picture books, magazines, etc.; of the pleasant hours all may enjoy if they will but permit the library to share with them its wealth of good

things; if they will but come and help themselves at your table so bountifully spread for their delectation.

Publicity is necessary to emphasize the opportunities presented by the public library to those who wish to increase their efficiency; those who seek after improvement in their trades or professions. Free use of these technical books means much to many a young man and should be one of the public library's strongest features, especially in the larger towns and cities.

The correspondence schools have reaped an enormous harvest from these young men who are ambitious to rise in the world and willing to spend their nights in study to improve their efficiency and fit themselves for better positions. Have you ever read an advertisement of any of these correspondence schools? Splendid copy it is. The results have been simply wonderful. Young men have been, by this publicity alone, persuaded to save up and send away to men whom they have never seen sums ranging from \$75 up for technical text-books and instruction how to use them.

Surely the public library, right at home, equipped with just as good books and in charge of a trained librarian, can by proper publicity induce these young men to step inside a door which they pass every day and avail themselves of the splendid means therein provided for their self-improvement in their trades and professions.

The fact that more of them do not seem to understand what they are missing is the best proof that the library has been hiding its light under a bushel.

Much might be accomplished by the judicious use of publicity in pointing out to those who wish for self-improvement along the lines of general culture the privilege they have of reading the history, essays, poetry, etc., which the library contains. This is a class which carefully prepared publicity is certain to attract, and the usefulness of the library in the community can thus be increased.

The merchant has his shop window, in which he displays his wares to those who may have to pass his place of business. Knowing by experience the value of suggestion, he changes his window almost daily, and many a sale is made to those who never knew they needed the article bought, until it caught their eye in the window display. To

reach those who may not pass his shop and see his window he employs the advertisement, generally illustrated, always attractive, always suggestive, and in this way he creates a desire to have, resulting in a visit, an inquiry, an inspection, a sale.

Now the library, with its magnificent stores and treasures, finds the shop window impossible. Publicity is the only method of creating a desire in the minds of the public to share in the enjoyment of this storehouse of good things. They want them, but they don't know it, till they are told about them. Immediately a desire is born. They need them, and they soon find their way to the library.

Publish as full a list as space and means will permit of the riches contained in your storehouse. Tell of the books of all kinds, the reference books, the general literature, the fiction, the books for boys and girls.

Tell of the pamphlets on all kinds of subjects. Tell of the magazines and periodicals, and of their articles on current topics and the most recent subjects which are presently engaging the attention of thinking people the world over. Tell of the indexes to both books and periodicals, which make it possible to locate the particular good thing sought, almost immediately and without fumbling.

In the cities and larger towns employing trained attendants, something should be told of their efficiency as guides in this wonderland, and the fact that they are at the service of every one requiring counsel or direction, to the end that the most hesitating man or woman or the most timid child may, with confidence, approach for the first time.

Display your wares as does the successful merchant and the results will not disappoint you.

Good advertising is never boastful. There is nothing in the right kind of advertising out of harmony with modesty. There is nothing either objectionable or doubtful in the modern promotion publicity. If you are equipped to do a great educational work in your community, it is your duty to let all the people know it. They may find it out in time without the aid of publicity, but it will be a long time. Shorten up the period of misunderstanding, indifference and ignorance. Give your library a chance to rise as soon as possible to its maximum of usefulness.

Publicity may have another field of usefulness to the public library in helping to supply its needs. Perhaps you need:

More money for maintenance;

More buildings;

A better class of library workers, and a more enlightened public opinion behind the library and the library boards.

How are you going to let all this be known in the quarters from which you have reason to expect the greatest things, if not by a judicious use of publicity?

I am convinced that when the work of the library is being pushed out to reach and influence, as is aimed at, every individual and every home; when the work is more thoroughly understood and its scope more accurately comprehended, that financial support will be forthcoming in a measure that will be surprising.

Few voluntarily push their investigations into any public matter of this kind far enough to get the correct estimate of its importance. Most of the public have to be led and encouraged by the pioneers. Much of such work is done personally, but more educational work can be accomplished in a month by systematic advertising than in years of personal effort. Many more capable men and women will be attracted to the service.

#### WAYS AND MEANS

Advertising costs money. Because of the fact that the newspaper men are and always have been conspicuously earnest library workers themselves, much publicity has been given to the work of the public library without money and without price. Much will still be secured in the same way.

However, I have always been puzzled to understand why this should be expected of a newspaper publisher. He has one commodity to sell—space. He makes his living and any little savings which, if fortunate, he may accumulate, through the sale of this one commodity. Because he is an ardent library worker and generous supporter, why should he be expected to give free of charge of his only means of revenue? These remarks do not, of course, apply to editorials, or interesting news items, but to the space used in publicity with a purpose such as we have been discussing.

Perhaps the newspaper men will not thank

me for expressing my personal views on this matter, and I trust that what I have said will not be misunderstood. I am not presuming to speak for the press when I enter this mild protest. I think I am safe in saying that the press of Canada has been, and always will be, as generous as any other profession, in the support of the public library, or of any other movement in the direction of public education, for the welfare of all the people. But there does seem to exist in the minds of many good people an idea that in giving of his space liberally, for the promotion of this or any other public movement, he is doing nothing more than is his duty, indeed his privilege, and that he should be thankful to be allowed to do so. What other profession is so regarded? Does your lawyer who is friendly give his legal services free? Your landlord, if your library is in rented premises, may be strong for the library, but he is hardly expected to allow you to occupy your rooms, rent free. And I think you should pay the publisher for the space you use to proclaim to the readers of this paper your aims, your claims, your purposes, your plans, your needs, your advantages, your desires, your intentions; space used as it should be to create a better understanding between the public and their library, to increase the popularity of the institution and to push its work outward and onward to reach all classes and conditions, extending its sphere of usefulness and generally promoting its interests.

What is needed?

Funds with which to purchase publicity;

An organization to prepare copy and arrange for its timely publication.

The annual budget of every public library should contain an appropriation for publicity, in addition to that for printing. It may be small or great, but start it and do not regard it as an expense. It is rather an investment which, if properly placed, will bring you rich returns.

A central organization might be created from the membership of this association to prepare copy along general lines for use in the several towns and cities. All such general copy should, of course, be changed to conform to local needs and conditions and would of necessity be very general in character. And right here may I be permitted

to suggest that this very general kind of advertising copy seldom accomplishes much. Far better and more effective is the specific advertisement prepared for a specific purpose. For instance, the librarian in Peterborough finds that, although the library is well equipped with technical books, those who might be expected to take advantage of this do not seem to be doing so. A general advertisement advising artisans and others to read such books might be inserted in *The Review*, *The Examiner* and *The Times* and help some. But if a specific advertisement something like this were printed, results would be more quickly apparent.

"There are 79 woodworkers in Peterborough, every one of whom should know that in the Peterborough Public Library we have at your service, free of charge: *Woodworking*, by Woods; *Joining*, by Joint; *The Master Carpenter*, by Carp., and 47 other interesting and highly instructive works on wood-working in all branches written by practical men.

You will surely find in them some valuable suggestion which will repay you for the time spent in their company. The Peterborough Public Library belongs to you. (Open 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) (Catalog free.)" 40 lines. Once only. (Never repeat an advt.) A similar one for machinists, electrical workers, etc.

This is not intended as a sample advertisement. I am aware that in itself it is imperfect, but I am simply quoting it as an illustration of localized copy written for a specific purpose, as the necessity arises, and always more effective than any general advertisement could be.

Whether you do much or little in the way of publicity, do it systematically. Don't shoot without taking aim. Don't waste your ammunition trying to bring down everything you see and want, with one shot or with the same sized ammunition.

Conditions differ so widely that it is hard to speak in any but very general terms. A publicity plan prescribed for Toronto could scarcely be modified to fit Barrie.

Therefore I think it should be the business of a committee of one or two to confer with the librarian constantly and prepare and publish earnest, dignified, restrained, truthful

statements about the library and its advantages, being careful to talk only one thing at a time, and addressing each advertisement to the particular class of people who need the treatment.

Apply publicity force to the class you need to reach and when you need to reach them. For instance, your purpose of providing technical books for increasing the efficiency of tradesmen may be accomplished satisfactorily, and that department of your library work may be performing well its function in the life of your community, while at the same time you are disappointed at the number who are using the books meant for recreation—fiction, travel, etc. This is the time to talk (in your publicity space of course) of the pleasant hours that may be spent in company with the authors of such books—the delightful journeys that may be taken in leisure hours with the world's great travellers, etc.

We compel, by law, the attendance of children at school, and while we cannot compel them nor their parents to use the library by act of Parliament, we can, nevertheless, compel them just as certainly by proper publicity. Tell them why. Give them reasons. They are indifferent or uninformed, perhaps unwilling, but always reachable. Make them willing. Every successful advertisement does this and more, for it not only brings the indifferent and unwilling, but makes them pay out money. You offer your advantages free of charge.

Never scold. Never entreat. Suggest. Hold the library up and turn it round so that all may see all its treasures.

Perhaps I have gone too far. I live in an atmosphere of advertising and can't help believing in it. I have never seen truthful, scientific advertising fail. If your advertisement promises more than you can give when called upon, of course you'll fail. But if you confine yourself to the truth and tell it with dignity and restraint, being always mindful to keep your institution up to or above the standard of your advertisements, you cannot fail to accomplish that which you have set out to do.

I sincerely hope that in all this there may be some thought or suggestion of practical value to your association.

# DEDICATION OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE dedication of the New York Public Library was held at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, May 23, 1911. To this opening ceremony about five hundred guests had been invited, and soon after one o'clock people began to file through the throng surrounding the street steps and lining the curbs on both sides of the avenue. Four large flags were hung at the entrance, the city and state flags in the center, the national on each side. This, in truth, was symbolic of the occasion, for not only were the federal and state governments represented, but the library world also counted its national, state and city heads.

The main entrance hall had been arranged in the form of a semi-circle, the central rear archway being hung with tapestry of old rose, in front of which was built a temporary platform. Over this was a sheaf of American flags, with the flag of the city of New York between them.

At two o'clock the hall had almost filled. The north stairway was entirely occupied by members of the library staff. The southern stairway was kept open, and as the orchestra, placed in the gallery just above the platform, started the "Star Spangled Banner" and the gathering arose, Dr. Billings and Mr. Anderson slowly led the distinguished party to the platform. Following them came the trustees and Mr. Carnegie, Archbishop Farley and Bishop Greer, Mayor Gaynor, Governor Dix, President Taft and John Bigelow, the president of the board of trustees.

As Mr. Bigelow, vigorous in spite of his ninety-three years, rose to introduce Bishop Greer for the opening prayer he was warmly greeted, as also when he introduced the first speaker, Mr. George L. Rives, one of the trustees. Mr. Rives gave the historical address, tracing the history of the library from the days when John Jacob Astor first came to the United States as a German immigrant in 1784, and James Lenox, a native of New York, gave the land "near the five mile stone" at Fifth avenue and 70th street, at the "site of a considerable village," for a library. This philanthropist gave also the fine Biblical collection and the treasures of North and South American history now in the library. Then came Samuel J. Tilden, a striking figure both in state and nation, a lifelong resident of New York, with his motto "I will lead where any dare follow" and "I will follow where any dare lead," who at last made a general public library possible for the city. An act of the legislature in 1894 finally authorized the consolidation of the three foundations, which was brought about May 23, 1895, exactly 16 years ago. The site was finally obtained in 1897, the contract signed the same year, the corner-stone laid in 1902

and erection begun. The city undertook to build and furnish the building, which has cost some \$9,000,000, on condition that the library should be accessible at all reasonable hours, morning and evening, every day of the week, and should contain a free circulating library. Speaking of the work of the trustees, Mr. Rives said: "It is given to few men to realize their dreams; but we have been so fortunate as to have succeeded thus far beyond our most sanguine hopes. None of us, 16 years ago, could have looked forward to this splendid result of our labors."

Mr. Bigelow next introduced Mr. Thomas Hastings, of the firm of Carrère & Hastings, who, after referring feelingly to his deceased partner, handed over the golden key of the building to the Hon. Charles B. Stover, president of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, who gave briefly the history of the building site and handed the key to Mayor Gaynor. The mayor spoke of the slow progress of the world, and concluded: "With these remarks, Mr. Bigelow, I hand you this key of the public library, with possibilities for doing so much for the human race, for you to keep in your remaining years in office and then to hand down to your successor in office forever and forever."

Mr. Bigelow, in accepting the key, said in part: "Need we despair that before a lapse of another six hundred years, nay, even before Albany and Troy become, like the Bronx and Brooklyn, only boroughs of Greater New York, this Temple of Minerva in which we are assembled to-day may do as much for the commercial metropolis of America as Notre Dame has assisted in accomplishing for the metropolis of France." He gave an interesting bit of reminiscence in telling of Mr. Tilden's first thoughts concerning a library:

"While Mr. Tilden was meditating the foundation of another public library in the city in which he had been so generously prosperous, he told me one day that he had just received the annual report of the Boston Public Library, and he found that about 90 per cent. of the books taken from it during the year had been works of fiction. He asked me whether it was really worth his while to devote so much or indeed any money whatever to fostering such an abnormal appetite for imaginative literature. I said to him in substance that probably the first printed writing that ever made a lodgment in his mind was the reading, or hearing recited or sung, the melodies of Mother Goose; that it never occurred to him that there was any incongruity in

Hi diddle diddle  
The cat and the fiddle  
The cow jumped over the moon,

or,

The dish ran away with the spoon;

that he accepted every one of the statements



with a faith that would have sustained him at the stake.

"Nonsense," as Charles Lamb very truly said, 'is children's best sense.' The real luxury of a printed book consists in the degree its contents are capable of interesting us. To create a genuine taste for that luxury, therefore, every one must begin by reading what interests him, and imaginative literature is far more captivating to all people in whom a genuine taste for printed literature has not yet been formed. The ploughman, the tinker, the miner, the woodchopper, whose eyes do not readily catch the meaning of books of a high order of literary merit, when he joins his family at night wants to read what will entertain them most and fatigue him least. That is what he is more sure to find in imaginative literature than in any other kind. The appetite for better books will always grow, however, by what it most enjoys feeding on, and no one feeds long on 'Mother Goose.'

"I am not sure that what I said had any influence upon Mr. Tilden's judgment or will, but we may congratulate ourselves that the report of the Boston Library did not cause him to eliminate the thirty-fifth clause from his will. It required a decision of our Court of Appeals by a majority of but one for that; a strange coincidence with his failure to succeed General Grant to the Presidency of the United States for the lack of just one electoral vote."

Governor Dix was the next speaker, and considered the library not "for what it is in itself, but what it is going to do." "The public library is now more than a collection of books. It is the generator of moral and intellectual energy. It used to serve scholars. Now it serves all the people. The old library waited for the people to come to it. The new library goes to them. It meets the timid cordially. It studies the wants of the people and supplies them. It knows that intellectual tastes have to be cultivated, and it caters to them. This magnificent public library will be called upon to meet the needs of keener and more complex activities than are manifest in any other city in the world."

Finally the President, as the nation's representative, made the closing and most brilliant address. Fortunately, too, he was able to make himself heard throughout the hall, though, unfortunately, he was the only speaker who did. He said:

"This day crowns a work of national importance. The dedication of this beautiful structure for the spread of knowledge among the people marks not only the consummation of a noteworthy plan for bringing within the grasp of the humblest and poorest citizen the opportunity for acquiring information on every subject of every kind, but it furnishes a model and example for other cities which have been struggling with the same problem, and points for them the true way.

"The accumulation of books, however valuable, however rare, however great in num-

ber, in a single library, without facilities for their consultation, examination, and distribution, is like the deposits of great veins of valuable minerals deposited in the earth, known to be there, but without the means and the transportation needed to make the materials available for the use of man.

"It is not in the treasures of the various collections that go to make up this library that its chief value consists, wonderful as these are and much as we are indebted to the Astors and James Lenox for the money, labor, and pain expended in their gathering. It is not in the number of volumes or pamphlets of manuscripts that this library stands out first in the world, for I believe, considered from that standpoint, it is only the sixth or seventh greatest collection; but it is in the facility of circulation and in the immense number of books that are distributed each year for use to the citizens and residents of New York and vicinity that this library easily takes the first rank.

"The completion of this building gives outward and substantial evidence of the perfection of the project. When the story is told of how this great organization was effected, it is hardly credible. The Astor Library, founded in 1849 and begun and enriched by the generosity of three generations of the Astor family, was only a library of reference consisting of rare historical books, pamphlets, and manuscripts.

"The Lenox Library, made possible through the generosity and infinite pains and labor and love of James Lenox, gave to the foundation a precious Biblical collection, and a wonderful library of American history. The Tilden foundation brought 16,000 volumes of a political library and a foundation of \$2,000,000.

"The generosity of these founders, of course, is much to be praised. So, too, the generosity of those who contributed to the New York Public Circulating Library and to the various circulating libraries that are now made a part of this, and so must we applaud the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose munificence will provide for sixty branches in all parts of this great city.

"But after reading the history of these various collections and circulating libraries the fact that impresses itself most upon me, that stands out in the history of the whole movement, is that in the short time since 1895 master minds have conceived the union of all these agencies into one, by which the possible benefit for the individual contained in each is now distributed and brought within the easy and beneficial use of every New Yorker.

"A library which affords constant reference and reading room facilities to 1700 people and which circulates through sixty branches its books, at the rate of 8,000,000 a year, accomplishes so much more in the popular dissemination of knowledge than any other library in the world that the men who

conceived the plan and who had the energy, tact, patience, and knowledge with which to execute it are those whom I would congratulate to-day. It is to the librarian and trustees of these various foundations that I would convey my profound felicitations.

"Every one who has had to deal with human nature knows the difficulty of securing from those who are independent in control of any organization, however large or small, a willingness to subordinate their own importance and their own freedom by a union of that which is in their custody, with similar trusts in the custody of others, even in order to render all the trusts more effective in the accomplishment of their original purposes.

"To have secured the consent of all the trustees of the various foundations, to have obtained the necessary legislation authorizing the union, to have secured from the city authorities the use of this magnificent site, and the appropriation of the money for this magnificent structure, required genius and statesmanship, and marks this day as noteworthy, not only because of the expanding usefulness to the people of this library, but also as commemorating a most remarkable success of disinterested human effort in the cause of philanthropy."

The ceremonies were closed with a benediction by Archbishop Farley, and to the strains of the "Kaisermarsch" the elect five hundred were permitted to make their inspection of the entire building, every room being open to them without restriction. The directors' and trustees' rooms were the first center of attraction, and then the company divided, visiting at will the catalog room, the reading rooms, the stacks, special rooms, picture galleries, binding and printing rooms, etc. Among those present were the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. George B. McAneny, president of the Borough of Manhattan; Herbert Putnam, John Cotton Dana, W. Dawson Johnston, J. I. Wyer and others.

Toward four o'clock most of the special rooms had been barricaded, the main entrance had been cleared of chairs and platform, policemen were stationed everywhere, and the vast throng of 15,000 people who had received admission cards and who had been waiting in double row outside the building, passed in sections through the main entrance, up the north stairway, through the catalog room, the reading room, always within specially erected fences, through the genealogy room, the picture gallery, the print room, the large exhibition room, the Stuart room, and so down the south stairway to the street, seeing but a small portion, although the main portion of the great building. Every room seemed to be in readiness for the general opening to the public on Wednesday, May 24.

Little pamphlets had been issued, entirely the work of the printing department, which contained a general description of the floors and rooms, giving also the members of the

Board of Trustees, officers of the staff, regulations and directory of branches.

The day before the dedication, the whole library staff had been requested to be in their places at seven in the evening, for a test of the various departments and machinery, the director and other officials making the rounds personally and testing the equipment. At nine every one assembled in the circulating library, where Dr. Billings in an informal talk thanked the staff for their willing cooperation. Oval silver or bronze medals of the library seal, bearing on the reverse the words "Opening of new building, May 23d, 1911," and blue and gold badges with medallions were presented to the staff, according to position or length of service. In the library school room refreshments were served through the kindness of Dr. Billings, who also had presented to the ladies bouquets of sweetpeas and roses, and to the gentlemen *boutonnieres*.

Throngs filled the new building on Wednesday, the first public day. It is estimated that 50,000 people passed through the doors, bent more on inspection than on reading. Who had the first book at the reference desk, in the children's room and the circulating library seemed to be the most important happenings, and it is interesting to note that the circulating library's first issue was not a book of fiction, but on farming.

#### DEPARTMENT HEADS OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

- Dr. J. S. Billings, Director.
- E. H. Anderson, Assistant director.
- I. Ferris Lockwood, Bursar.
- John H. Fedeler, Building superintendent.
- H. M. Lydenberg, Reference librarian.
- C. H. A. Bjerregaard, in charge of main reading room.
- E. R. Perry, in charge of public catalog room.
- Axel Moth, in charge of catalog department.
- W. B. A. Taylor, in charge of accessions department.
- G. J. Coombes, in charge of order department.
- G. P. Hill and M. R. Day, in charge of periodicals.
- M. V. Leavitt, in charge of gifts.
- Wilberforce Eames, in charge of American history department.
- F. Weitenkampf, in charge of art department.
- E. Silsky, in charge of music department.
- Henry Strippel, in charge of genealogy department.
- Adelaide R. Hasse, in charge of public documents.
- C. C. Williamson, in charge of economics department.
- H. Arctowski, in charge of science department.
- H. Rosenthal, in charge of Slavonic department.
- A. S. Freidus, in charge of Jewish department.

Richard Gottheil, in charge of Oriental department.

W. Behrens, in charge of patents department.

W. H. Schwarten, in charge of printing office.

Benjamin Adams, chief of the circulation department.

L. Goldthwaite, in charge of library for blind.

A. E. Brown, in charge of travelling libraries.

Anna Burns, in charge of central circulation.

F. G. Cutler, in charge of central children's room.

### MOVING THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

By HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG, *Reference Librarian, New York Public Library*

THE moving of the New York Public Library from the Lenox building at Fifth avenue and 70th street, and the Astor building at 425 Lafayette street, to the new central building two miles downtown from the Lenox building and two miles uptown from the Astor building, was carried on between the 15th of March and the 18th of May. It began months before these days, in the shape of measurement of each class or group of books as it stood on the shelves; the combination of the two sets of measurements in the two buildings and an application of these measurements to the floor plans of the book stack and the special reading rooms in the new building.

The Lenox building was closed on March 18, shipping of pictures having begun on the 15th preceding. The moving of the contents of the Lenox building was finished on April 12, and work at the Astor building begun on the 13th following. The Astor building remained open, however, to the readers through April 15. The last load from the Astor building was delivered on May 18.

At the Lenox branch the books were taken from the shelves by the movers, placed in boxes about three feet long and about one foot wide and one deep, which boxes were either carried down to the wagon on the backs of the men or were dropped by means of block and tackle.

At the Astor building slides were rigged up by means of which the loaded boxes were brought from top floor to first floor, from gallery to first floor, from first floor to street level by force of gravity. This of course reduced the handling of loaded boxes to a minimum. An endless chain was rigged for delivery of empty boxes from the first floor to the top floor. Without this ample provision of mechanical means for handling empty and loaded boxes the work would have gone much more slowly.

The books were packed in boxes three feet long, one foot wide, one foot deep, three feet being the average length of shelf in the new building. Each box bore a paper label, three inches wide and five inches long, pasted on

one end at the time of packing. We tried to get this label on the same end each time the box was used. On the label had been written at the top the classification symbol of the group, on a line below the room number or stack floor in the new building, and on a third line a combination of letters and figures indicating the precise shelf on which the contents of the box were to go. Thus

XYZ  
IV  
4NW3B

meant that a given box contained three feet of books belonging to algebra, or Swedish poetry, or copyright, or whatever classification group XYZ represented; it was to go to stack floor IV, and there was to be taken to the fourth stack of the northwest quadrant, where it was to be put into the third press and the second shelf from the top.

The stack floors were numbered from bottom to top I to VII. Each floor was divided into four quadrants called northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest. In each quadrant the stack faces were numbered from 1 to 58, beginning at the center and running north or south. Each stack face was divided into 10 presses, and each press was divided into a varying number of shelves, running from seven or eight for small books to two or three for folios, newspapers, etc., the reckoning beginning at the top in the case of each press and at the left in the case of each stack.

The stack floors are each seven feet six inches high on centers. The presses are three feet wide, the stacks thirty feet long, some nine and some twelve inches deep. Along the north and south ends of the stack room are sliding shelves twenty-four or thirty inches deep, for shelving folios so tall that they must lie flat. In the case of these shelves the presses were lettered on each floor, the shelves numbered from top to bottom. Thus

IV  
North  
B12

indicated that a folio volume went to stack four, north end, second (or B) folio press, the twelfth (or bottom) shelf.

In the special reading rooms the floor stacks were given odd numbers, beginning with 1, gallery stacks even numbers beginning with 2. The presses were lettered and the shelves in each press numbered.

In this way wherever a book was sent its precise destination was indicated by a combination of figures and letters, figures always being separated in the notation by letters or letters by figures.

The boxes were stacked on top of one another about six feet high in each pile in the locked van.

Before moving a schedule was prepared

showing the order of packing for each class, and indicating whether delivery was to be made at the Fortieth or Forty-second street entrance.

At each entrance the library stationed an assistant to count the boxes delivered and another assistant to examine each box as taken from the van, to make certain that delivery was made according to schedule.

The mover's men carried the boxes from the vans, loaded them on "trolleys"—trucks about two feet square, running on rubber tired wheels about two inches in diameter—and trundled these loads of five to ten boxes to the elevators. Delivered at the proper stack or building floor, another set of men ran the loads to their destination, where the trolleys were unloaded and started on their return with a lot of empty boxes. A third set of men took the books from the boxes and placed them on the shelves. Two library assistants in the stacks and two in the special rooms supervised this unpacking and crossed off with blue pencil the label markings.

A psychologist would have had a happy field day in studying the unpackers; it was more than interesting to note how invariably they stood the volumes on their heads and their infallible success in breaking up whatever remnants of alphabetization the packers had left. As soon as a section or group was finished as many of the library staff as could be spared from routine duties were set to work repairing the ravages of the movers. It was a pleasant disappointment to note how little serious damage was done to the books by this double handling and by the jolting over city streets.

Some sections went into place with little or no trouble, others of course met with difficulties. In general, however, when the preliminary measuring had been carefully done and the shelves properly adjusted the books settled down into place with satisfactory precision. The number of times trouble arose was surprisingly small, when it is remembered that the number of pieces handled amounted to over eleven hundred thousand.

The average number of boxes per load was about eighty, of loads per day eighteen, of boxes per day 1400, each box holding about twenty volumes; from the Lenox building were shipped 220 loads, from the Astor 500, making a total of 720.

#### THE HOE SALE

THE prophecies freely made that the Hoe sale would be the greatest in the history of book auction selling seem in a fair way to be fulfilled, for at the first session the famous Gutenberg, or "42 line Latin Bible," broke the world's record, bringing the extraordinary price of \$50,000, by far the highest price at which a single book was ever sold, being double the amount paid for the Mainz

Psalter of 1459, which brought \$24,750 at the Sir John Thorold library sale in London in 1884.

There was a crowded hall to witness this great event in the book world, every one of the 400 seats being occupied. Sidney Hodgson, of London, was the auctioneer for the first session. Daniel R. Kennedy presided over fifteen of the nineteen sessions.

From all parts of the world where men are interested in fine books and book bindings buyers had gathered in the Anderson Auction Rooms, New York, to take part in the sale, which began on April 24, 1911. There were representatives of all the big American libraries and the collectors who usually buy through agents.

Next to the Gutenberg Bible the highest price of the first day's sale was "The Boke of St. Albans," a fine folio copy of the famous old book on angling and hunting, written by Juliana Berners, the prioress, and issued by an unknown printer at St. Albans, England, in 1486. This, as the Gutenberg Bible, was obtained by Henry E. Huntington for \$12,000. It is one of only two perfect copies, the other one being in the John Rylands Library of Manchester, England.

The second day's sale also included many interesting items, as for instance William Blake's "Milton," printed by Blake in 1804, and the original edition of the rarest of all Blake's productions. Only two other copies are known to exist—one in the British Museum and one in the Lenox Library. This one, the finest of the three, cost Mr. Hoe about \$1200, but was sold for \$9000.

Another copy which brought a high price was that of Robert Burns's poems, that rare first or Kilmarnock edition, which was bought for \$5800. The book was accompanied by an autograph letter from Burns to Captain Hamilton, of Dumfries. A Boccaccio, the first French edition and the first book with a date printed by Colard Mansion at Bruges, was bought for \$7000. This book, of 1476, has capitals printed in blue and red and has finely printed miniatures.

The only known copy of the romance of Cleriadus et Meliadicé, printed on vellum by A. Verard, Paris, 1495, embellished in colors and gold, sold for \$8000.

The third day's sales did not reach such high figures as on the preceding days, the highest price being \$3800 for the first issue of the first edition of the sonnets of Samuel Daniel, containing the "Complaint of Rosamund" and printed under the title of "Delia." Only two copies of the first edition are known, the other being in the Bodleian Library. The first book in English relating exclusively to New York, a work by Daniel Denton, printed for John Hancock and Bradley in London in 1670, brought \$3300.

The fourth day was enlivened by considerable competition, but prices did not soar. A first edition of Gray's "Elegy" sold for \$4500.



One of the highest prices paid, \$21,000, was realized on the fifth day, for the only known copy, on vellum, of "Helyas, Knight of the Swanne," small quarto, London, 1512. It is said to be the only book printed on vellum by Wynkyn de Worde, who, upon Caxton's death, became owner of his printing materials and establishment. It was sold at Christie's in London in 1889 for \$2000 to Bernard Quaritch. The latter turned it over to Robert Hoe at a fair price, said to have been \$3000. "Helyas" is a translation from the French, and consists of 74 leaves with 43 woodcuts. It has been traced back to the library of Edward Gwynne, book collector of the 17th century.

On the sixth day many manuscripts were sold, at one time \$100,000 worth in 40 minutes. Six brought over \$10,000 apiece, and eleven aggregated \$136,000. Two manuscripts, "The Pembroke hours" and "Charles vi. Missal," both beautifully decorated, brought \$33,000 and \$18,900, respectively. The day brought forth the second highest price for a book, when Caxton's edition of "Morte d'Arthur" sold for \$42,800. The book was one of the two or three most famous books Robert Hoe had collected, and the hall was crowded when the first bid of \$5000 was made. The price at once jumped to \$15,000, and went by hundreds and thousands to \$42,800, when it was knocked down to Miss Belle Greene, bidding for J. P. Morgan.

The seventh day was in marked contrast to the preceding one, the highest bid being \$4300, paid for "La Mer de l'Histoire," one of the most beautiful productions of the early French press, printed in Paris in 1488 by Pierre Le Rouge for Vincent Commén.

On the eighth day four folios of Shakespeare were sold for \$28,300, and other lots of Shakespeareana went for \$47,100.

The record price of \$13,500 was paid on the ninth day for a copy of the first French edition of "L'Orloge de Sapience," by Henricus de Berg, or de Suso, published in Paris in 1493 by Anthoine Verard. It is exquisitely illuminated in gold and colors, and is a small folio printed on vellum. An Englishman picked it up at a bookstall in Rome some twenty years ago for a mere trifle.

The highest price on the final day was \$10,000 for a fine copy of John Winthrop's "Declaration of former passages and proceedings betwixt the English and the Narrogansetts with their confederates," published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1645 by John Daye. It is the first book on a historical subject printed in English America, and, chronologically, the third surviving example of Daye's press at Cambridge. Only four copies are known to exist, two in public institutions.

Through an error in the cataloging of Part I. of the library, the total receipts for the nineteen sessions, covering ten days, fell just below \$1,000,000. The error was due to the

crediting to one issue of a book, published in Amsterdam in 1655, an early view of New York, whereas the view was in another edition. The item was therefore withdrawn. The book, with the map, would have brought \$3000 at least. As it was, the grand total reached \$997,363.

Another Gutenberg Bible and four more Caxtons remain among the 29,000 volumes of the Hoe library to be sold in the fall, which will make up three other parts of the sale. The Gutenberg is printed on paper, and while it is not considered as rare as the copy on vellum, it is expected to bring at least \$35,000. One of the four Caxtons is a perfect copy of Ramulf, or Randolph, Higden's "Polychronicon," which Caxton printed without date or place, but is particularly interesting because it is his only original work of any magnitude.

With about ten exceptions, the finest of the Hoe manuscripts are yet unsold, about 170 in number. Among these are the famous Froissart's "Chronicles," and Paris, 1501, and Florence, 1506, editions of the narrative of Amerigo Vespucci's voyage to America.

#### DWIGHT CHURCH LIBRARY SOLD.

ONE of the greatest deals in books ever made in America was brought to a close by George D. Smith of No. 48 Wall street, when he recently bought the famous library left by E. Dwight Church of Brooklyn. Mr. Smith said the price he paid approximated \$1,250,000. The library contains 2133 items, going by the catalog numbers, and is richer in Americana than any other in the world, not excepting that in the Lenox Library nor that of John Carter Brown.

Church spent more than thirty years in gathering the library, and it is one of the curious human notes in the story of its life that among the earliest recollections of George D. Smith is selling books to Church when Smith was a boy in knickerbockers in the employ of Dodd, Mead & Co., where he started his career in the book business thirty years ago. In 1907 Dodd, Mead & Co. published a catalog of the library in seven royal octavo volumes, the edition being limited to 150 copies. This catalog was compiled by George Watson Cole, although Paul Leicester Ford also shared in the work of preparing it for publication.

That catalog cost Church about \$30,000, as, in addition to the expert arrangement of the work, it is illustrated with facsimiles of the title pages of most of the important volumes and of many of the manuscripts. Five volumes of the catalog are devoted to the Americana, and range in dates from 1482 to 1884. The other two volumes are devoted to English literature.

Among the more noteworthy pieces in the collection are the original of Benjamin



Franklin's "Autobiography," Charles Dickens's original manuscript of "The Demeanors of murderers," Bradford's map of New York harbor, the "Bay Psalm book" of 1640, the first book printed in what is now the United States; the earliest known complete copy of the "New England primer," a collection of Christopher Columbus's original letters on his discovery of America, several illuminated "Books of hours," George Washington's original genealogy and family pedigree, written by him in 1792; letters from George Washington to Sir Isaac Heard and replies, a copy of the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's progress," published in 1678, the only copy in America.

There also are original letters of proposal of marriage written by Charles Lamb to Frances Maria Kelly in 1819 and her reply on the same day; letters from Lamb to Mixon, publisher, and replies; the original of Major Andre's patrol, with his autograph attached; the original of the first laws of Massachusetts, for which that state offered \$25,000; two autograph letters of Major Andre, the manuscript of Thackeray's "Chronicle of a drum," a collection of sixty of Franklin's almanacs (first edition), for which Church was offered \$50,000.

Others are "A decree of Starre-Chamber," printed in London by Robert Barker in 1637; a copy of the first edition in Spanish of "Don Quixote de la Mancha," a copy of "Gil Asolani," in the characteristic binding of Jean Grolier, by whom it was formerly owned, and a first edition copy of the Bible translated into the Indian language early in the seventeenth century.

The section devoted to English literature covers the period from Caxton to the latter part of the nineteenth century and includes single specimens from the presses of Caxton, Pynson, Julian Notary, Wynkyn de Worde and William Copeland. The library is singularly rich in Shakespeare's works, including 11 of the "four folios," 13 of the first quartos, 16 of the second edition of the quartos, and 41 other quartos of early dates. There is also one of the first editions of Izaak Walton's "Compleat angler."

Mr. Smith said he hoped to sell the library as a whole to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, but failing in that he will dispose of it to individual collectors. The works comprising the library have been in the Lincoln storage warehouse since Church's death, and it is only six months since the executors of the Church estate made it known they would accept bids for the library. Only three firms entered into competition for it, one of these being a London bookseller.

"THERE are the books, the arts, the academies, that show, contain, and nourish all the world."

## BRANCH LIBRARY USES

(Reprinted from *The Survey*.)

THE public library system of St. Louis is opening to the people rooms where they can meet to educate themselves, to talk about books, plays, or even the troubles that come in the day's labor. This work is still merely experimental. It is not yet doing as much as the social settlement. Nor has the library adopted the method of the latter. It does not supply leaders for classes or clubs. It furnishes shelter to those needing it and welcomes those who have a circle they wish to direct. There is not the interrelation that should exist between those engaged in settlement work. But in this even some of the settlements are deficient. In spite of these deficiencies, the experiment is a success.

The people feel at home. They do not fear that anyone wishes to lead them away from the faith, opinions, or ideals of their fathers. They are not beholden to anyone for the shelter so generously proffered by the public library. The taint of charity is not there. The library is public. Every man and woman pays his or her share toward its maintenance. They come as they would to their own.

Another important feature is the freedom allowed. The men may smoke. In a settlement building this is generally prohibited. The fact is that men do smoke. To forbid their doing so in a certain building is to make the hour spent there uncomfortable. Why place unnecessary restrictions? The same freedom is true in the case of the objects of clubs, providing they be worthy and of an educational nature.

The Crunden Branch by way of example, named in honor of the predecessor of Arthur E. Bostwick, public librarian of St. Louis, is in the most crowded district of the city. It serves a mixed population, Polish, Jewish, Roumanian, Hungarian, a few recent arrivals from Erin and quite a number of negroes. The first to take advantage of the rooms offered for meetings were the Jews. The first organization to meet there for purposes of self-education was a group of anarchist-communists. A Diephuis, librarian in charge, was criticised for allowing the "dangerous" group to meet. They were dangerous indeed. They spent every Friday evening reading and discussing a book by Ernest Haeckel.

Little by little the people realized what an opportunity was given them by swinging wide open the doors of the club rooms and auditorium. Now the Crunden Branch needs additional rooms.

Let us take a peep at some of the organizations meeting at the Crunden Branch, which is one of half a dozen. The Industrial Workers of the World meet to lay their foundation for a new school of labor organi-

zation. They are mostly recent arrivals from Russia with just a few Americans as leaders. A Lithuanian Club comes to prepare its members for naturalization. A group calling themselves Polish Industrial Workers assemble for purposes of mutual assistance. The United Defense League stands ready to defend free speech whether it be threatened in America or in Russia. The Crunden Branch Debating Society argues the live questions of the day. The Boy Scouts find in the library a convenient home. A group of working women calling themselves the Polish Turn Society meets for calisthenic exercises, as does also a masculine branch of the same order. Then there is a Polish Self-Culture Club. A committee for social service among colored people also finds its home under this roof. Working girls and women who favor woman's enfranchisement make their home in this branch. The People's Forum, a new attempt at helpfulness, organized at the instance of Prof. T. J. Riley, director of the St. Louis School of Social Economy (affiliated with Washington University) and of which the writer is in charge, uses the branch auditorium for public lectures delivered by university professors. An organization of garment workers, women and girls, holds its meetings in the branch under the leadership of the Woman's Trade Union.

#### A WEEK AT CRUNDEN BRANCH LIBRARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

##### *Sunday*

Debating Club of Industrial Workers.  
Executive Committee of Jefferson School Alumni.  
Lithuanian Club.  
Polish Industrial Workers.  
United Defense League.

##### *Monday*

Boy Scouts of America.  
Crunden Library Debating Society.  
Ladies' Polish Turning Society.  
Men's Lodge of Polish Turning Society.  
Polish Self-Culture Club.

##### *Tuesday*

Arbeiter Ring.  
Boy Scouts of America.  
Committee for Social Service Among Colored People.  
Ward Meeting, Socialist Party.

##### *Wednesday*

Boy Scouts of America.  
Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis.  
Industrial Workers of the World.  
People's Forum.

##### *Thursday*

Ethical Branch Arbeiter Ring.  
Jefferson School Dramatic Club.  
Jewish Branch of Socialist Party.  
Polish Civic School.  
Young People's Charity Society.

##### *Friday*

Modern Drama Club.  
New Branch Workingmen's Circle.  
Woman's Trade Union League.

##### *Saturday*

Boy Scouts of America.  
Ladies' Polish Turning Society.  
Polish Cadets.  
Queen Hedwig Branch, 842.  
United Defense League.

There are many more. Recently the people using Crunden Branch have decided to present the institution with a piano and a moving picture lantern, as these are needed for more effective educational work. Under the lead of the People's Forum, the organizations meeting in the library have subscribed freely and members have done so individually. The People's Forum has taken the initial step in this work.

In the year 1909-1910 a total of 757 meetings were held by various organizations in the branch libraries. The year 1910-1911 will undoubtedly show double this number as the people are becoming more successful the experiment becomes more and more attached to them. The greater will be its bearing and influence on the development of the settlement.

OSCAR LEONARD.

#### ALABAMA LEGISLATION ON LIBRARIES

THE regular session of the legislature of Alabama, 1911, has passed a law, which has been approved, by which \$100 is to be appropriated annually for each county for the purpose of establishing and maintaining libraries in the public schools, and \$10 may be appropriated for each district public school in the county in any one year, provided its patrons and friends raise a like amount. The state superintendent of education shall compile and publish a select and annotated list of books from which the libraries shall be chosen, and are authorized to regulate other details.

A section of the appropriation bill for the ordinary expenses of the state government grants \$5000 for each year for the further development and enlargement of the library extension work, public reference work, and other needs of the department of archives and history.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

MASSACHUSETTS, ACTS OF 1911, CHAP. 140.

*An Act to Enlarge the Usefulness of the Free Public Library System.*

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any free city or town public library may lend its books or other library material to any other free public library in

any city or town under such conditions and regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees or other authority having control of the library so lending. Any city or town may raise money to pay the expense of so borrowing books and other library material from the library of any other city or town. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict or modify any power which any city or town, or any board of trustees or other authority in control of any free public library, now has to lend to, or permit the use of its books by, persons not citizens of such city or town.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. Approved March 14, 1911.

### State Library Commissions

#### NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The second biennial report of the North Dakota Public Library Commission for the period ending June 30, 1910, covers 15 pages and records statistics, among which are the following: travelling library stations, 138; travelling libraries, 117; books in travelling libraries, 6158; farmers' libraries, 25; books in farmers' libraries, 365; educational reference books, 2425; public and institution libraries, 33; Carnegie libraries, 8.

During the past two years the legislative reference department has enlarged its collection of material on public questions likely to come before the legislature, or which may be of interest to citizens and public officials generally.

#### VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

New free public libraries have been established by vote of their town meetings in the towns of Colchester, Grand Isle, Lowell, Middlebury, Roxbury, Troy, Weathersfield and Williamstown. These make 126 free public libraries owned and controlled by the towns of the state which have been founded with the aid of the state, and 183 libraries in all in the state.

### State Library Associations

#### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 10th meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held in Athens April 17-19, and in many ways was one of the most profitable meetings in the history of the Association. Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, was the principal speaker at the two general sessions. At the first session, which was held in the Chapel of the University of Georgia, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, president of the Association, delivered the address of welcome, and then presented Mr. Legler to the audience. In bringing out his subject, "Main currents in

library development," Mr. Legler divided it into the two heads of (a) What a small library may do for a medium-sized town, and (b) Present tendencies in library work and their meaning in the life of the people. The talk proved not only interesting and inspiring, but essentially practical, and the Association felt deeply indebted to Mr. Legler for his able presentation of all phases of this most vital topic. After the first session a reception was held in the University Library. The second session was held on April 18 in LeConte Hall, and was opened by a paper presented by the Hon. David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia. This paper, in a most delightful vein, discussed the library as a form of extension work, and the thorough appreciation of their work, coming from such a source, was most gratifying to the librarians present. Mr. Legler followed Dr. Barrow with a very charming and scholarly talk on "Books that our grandmothers were wont to read." This talk was made all the more interesting by the addition of stereopticon views. The third session, which was given up entirely to college and reference work, was held in the University Library. The principal speaker was Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the Library of the University of North Carolina, who gave a very interesting and valuable paper on the "Organization and administration of the college library." A round table on college and reference work followed Dr. Wilson's paper, and was conducted by Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the Library of the University of Georgia.

The fourth and last session was held in the Library of the State Normal School, and was presided over by Miss Julia T. Rankin, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. The meeting resolved itself into a round table for the discussion of the problems of the small public library, and interesting talks were made by librarians from Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. After the adjournment of this meeting the election of officers was held, with the following result: president, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson; vice-presidents, Mr. H. H. Stone, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Mrs. E. G. McCabe; secretary-treasurer, Miss Julia T. Rankin.

JULIA T. RANKIN, Secretary.

#### LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Louisiana State Library Association was held on April 21-22, in the Alumni Building, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Dr. Thomas D. Boyd, president of the university, gave an address of welcome, to which response was made by Mr. George Hathaway, president of the Association. Mr. Hathaway stressed the importance of organized extension work throughout the parishes.

Miss Helen Dodd followed with a paper on "What a state library commission can do

for Louisiana." An animated discussion then took place on desirable initial steps towards securing a commission, considering present conditions, and forces already at work in the state.

The first address of the second session was delivered by Mr. William Beer, who spoke on "The place of the public library in civic life," and gave a sketch of the library's steady growth in importance to the community. Mrs. James Andrews, of Alexandria, read a paper on "The library and the club woman," presenting the subject from the point of view of an active member of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. W. O. Scroggs, of the Louisiana State University, read a highly entertaining as well as informing paper on "The student in the American library," giving the views of "an ex-near librarian" on the foremost libraries in the country. Dr. W. A. Read followed with a paper on "The student in the foreign library," concluding with a description of the "Scriptorium" at Oxford, and the impression made upon him by the work and personality of Sir James Murray. On adjournment a visit was paid to the university library.

The third session was held on the morning of April 22, and opened with a talk on "Departmental libraries," by Dr. C. E. Coates. Dr. Coates spoke of the importance of bringing the special book within arm's reach of the worker in universities and colleges, and urged town libraries to form collections on subjects of local interest. Mrs. T. P. Singletary read a paper on "A municipal library for Baton Rouge." Progress made during the past year was reported by different librarians present.

The business session then took place, and after the necessary reports the following officers were elected: Mr. William Beer, librarian Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, president; Miss Lillie J. Thornton, librarian Alexandria Public Library, 1st vice-president; Mrs. M. H. Williams, librarian Central High School Library, Shreveport, 2d vice-president; Miss Helen Wells Dodd, Tulane University Library, New Orleans, secretary; Miss Inez Mortland, librarian Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge, treasurer.

On taking the chair Mr. Beer spoke on the A. L. A. publications, and their importance in any line of library endeavor.

A committee was appointed to seek coöperation of the State Board of Education in the work of distributing travelling libraries throughout the state for the use of the general public. Plans were matured for the early acquiring and sending out by the Association of a few travelling libraries as object lessons, and in the way of stimulating public interest.

On adjournment the Baton Rouge Public Library and reading room was visited, the

Association being received and entertained by the Daughters of the Confederacy, a chapter of which body established and maintains the library.

The Association has been in existence sixteen months and has 56 members.

HELEN WELLS DODD, *Secretary*.

## Library Clubs

### THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club, at its annual meeting, May 11, enjoyed the gracious hospitality of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

A delicious New England supper was served at 6.30 o'clock, followed by a short business meeting, at which time the annual reports were presented and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

Nine new names were presented for membership and the resignations of three accepted, making the net gain for the year 24, and the total membership 257. The officers elected for the year 1911-1912 are: president, Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library; 1st vice-president, J. C. M. Hanson, associate director of University of Chicago Libraries; 2d vice-president, Louise B. Krause, librarian for Byllesby & Co.; secretary, Harrie Edna Brooke, Newberry Library; treasurer, Pearl I. Field, Chicago Public Library.

A fine musical program of songs and instrumental music was given by the Misses Anna Jones and Prudence Neff, to the great pleasure of those present, and the evening closed with dancing.

This ended a year of interesting and helpful meetings—a year of prosperity and growth, and a year pervaded by the spirit of cordial fellowship and coöperation.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *Secretary*.

### THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the club was held in the auditorium of the American Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West, on May 11, 1911, at 3 p.m., with the president, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, in the chair. One of the largest and most appreciative audiences in the history of the club was present when the president introduced the speaker of the afternoon, William Lyon Phelps, Lampson Professor of English Literature at Yale University, who addressed the club on "Books and happiness." It was a delightful and inspiring hour.

A business meeting followed the address. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The annual statement of the treasurer showed a balance of \$168.43.

Miss E. G. Baldwin read the following resolution, which was adopted by the club:

Whereas, The members of the New York Library Club have learned of the recent death of Mr. George



Hall Baker, for many years a member of the club and one of its early presidents (1890-91), we desire to convey our sympathy to Mr. Baker's family in their personal loss, and to express our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Baker to the library profession in his official capacity as librarian for ten years of Columbia University.

Thirty-seven persons were elected to membership in the club.

The election of officers for the ensuing year by ballot followed. The nominees of the council, Mr. Edward H. Virgin for president, Mr. F. C. Hicks for vice-president, Miss M. R. Haines for secretary, and Mr. A. A. Clarke for treasurer, were unanimously elected. Also, to the council, Miss E. V. Baldwin, Miss Anna Burns, Miss H. B. Prescott, and Mr. H. O. Wellman.

A cordial vote of thanks was extended to the authorities of the museum for the use of the auditorium.

Also, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their services on behalf of the club.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *ex-Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting for the season of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday, May 8, 1911, the president, Mr. T. Wilson Hedley, librarian of the Mercantile Library, in the chair. After the election of new members, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. Edward J. Nolan, president; Mr. Ernest Spofford, Miss Mary L. Jones, vice-presidents; Miss Jean E. Graffen, secretary; Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, treasurer, after which the retiring president thanked the Executive board and officers of the club for their efficient and loyal support during the year, and the Committee on entertainment for their very hearty coöperation in so largely contributing to the success of its meetings.

Mr. Hedley introduced Mr. John Thomson as the speaker of the evening, who delivered an illustrated address on "Cruikshank and his co-workers," which was enjoyed by the largest attendance in years of the members and their friends. Mr. Thomson showed how Cruikshank claimed to have really written "Oliver Twist" and one or two of Harrison Ainsworth's novels, and then entertainingly pointed out by word and illustrations in what a large way future historians would be able to show from the labors of men like Cruikshank what were the habits and peculiar customs of the times in which they lived in the same way as the time of Charles II. is illustrated by the "Memoirs of Grammont and Pepys."

After the meeting adjourned an informal reception was held in the Art Gallery.

"LIBRARIES are as the shrines where all the relics of saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed."—Bacon.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Directors of the New York Public Library have announced the proposed establishment of a library school.

It is to be financed for five years by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with a yearly appropriation of \$15,000, and will open in October. It will be housed on the ground floor of the Central building of the New York Public Library, with a class-room, a lecture-room and the principal's office not far apart, while a second lecture-hall on the second floor of the building will be available for certain courses.

Admission will be chiefly by examination, exception being made in the case of college graduates whose studies and success in them seem to warrant such absolution. The usual age-limit of 20 years has been adopted.

The tuition-fee will be \$25 per term for students from without the metropolitan district, and \$15 per term for those whose homes are within that district. The course of study for the first year will be that of most one year library schools, and at the end of this course, a certificate will be granted for satisfactory work.

A second-year of paid practice, with some instruction in the shape of lectures, for which no fee is charged, will be offered to recommended certificate-holders, and satisfactory work for this year will be rewarded by a diploma.

The object of the School will be twofold—to provide the New York Public Library and its branches with trained assistants and to fit for library positions elsewhere suitable candidates who do not wish to remain in New York.

The opportunity for a variety of practice in the main library and its 40 branches, under careful supervision, is likely to be one of the strong features of the School. The names of the Faculty will be announced later.

Entrance examinations will be given Sept. 8, in the School class-room. The circular of information of the Library School of the New York Public Library will have been published and distributed by the time this statement appears.

During the summer vacation, the principal or her representative will be at the School-office, 476 Fifth ave., one day or more each week between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to interview applicants and inquirers. Correspondence can be addressed to the principal, Miss Mary W. Plummer, at this address.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In view of the numerous letters inquiring about the summer school, it may be well to state again that on account of lack of room



no summer school will be held in 1911, and that the general course planned for 1911 will be given in the summer of 1912.

Visiting lecturers since the return from the annual library visit have been:

April 21. Miss Alice S. Tyler. "Work of a library commission." Two thoroughly practical lectures dealing particularly with the work of the Iowa Library Commission.

May 8. Mr. Sherman Williams, institute conductor, New York State Education Department. "Class-room libraries." A sensible statement of the field and value of school libraries from the double viewpoint of an ex-superintendent of schools and library trustee.

May 15. Mr. Alfred W. Abrams, chief, Visual Instruction Division, New York State Education Department. "Visual instruction." An illustrated lecture showing what has been done by New York state in furnishing pictures, lantern slides, and other illustrative material to schools, study clubs and libraries and their profitable use by these institutions.

May 18. Miss Jane Crissey, Troy (N. Y.) Public Library. "Book repairing." A demonstration of simple as well as difficult book repairing, followed by practice in the simpler processes of cleaning, recasing, etc.

May 1, Mr. Wyer spoke to the school on the reorganization of the State Library, generally outlining the tentative plans and the principal reasons for their adoption. As a summary of actual library practice the lecture was one of the most practical of the year.

Assurances of adequate quarters for the school for the coming year make it desirable as well as possible for it to remain in Albany until the completion of the new State Education Building, in which commodious quarters have been assigned to it. Among the other reasons prompting this decision are the difficulty of getting a satisfactory schedule elsewhere on account of the enforced presence in Albany of most of the faculty during the reorganization of the State Library, the rapidity with which a working equipment is being reassembled, and the advantages of eminently practical practice work which the rebuilding of the State Library will provide.

The entire stock of the pamphlet on "Librarianship" and of the Circular of Information was destroyed in the recent fire. A reprint of the former is now in press, and the latter will be superseded by the circular for 1911-12, which is also in press.

#### PERSONAL NOTES.

Blanchard, Mr. Linn R., B.L.S., '09, and Miss Sara E. Johnston, '00-'10, were married in West La Fayette, Ind., Wednesday, May 3.

Bucher, Mrs. Ethel Sherwood, B.L.S., '10, has been appointed assistant in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.

Dinsmoor, Miss Kate E., B.L.S., New York

State Library School, 1906, resigned her position as reference librarian at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, in March, to become head cataloger at the Kansas State Library.

George, Miss Lillian M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1910, has resigned her position as assistant in the U. S. Department of Agricultural Library, to become head classifier and cataloger at Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.

Hardman, Miss Elizabeth, New York State Library School, 1907-8, has been appointed librarian of the Whitestone Branch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Hyde, Miss Sophie, New York State Library School, 1905, has resigned her position as secretary to the librarian of the John Crerar Library, to become order librarian of the University of Minnesota Library.

Joeckel, Mr. Carleton B., B.L.S., '10, and Miss Emma H. Kelly were married in Albany, N. Y., April 26.

F. K. WALTER.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual visit to the libraries of Washington, Philadelphia, New York and vicinity was made by the members of the senior class in charge of the director of the school, April 14-25. Not only were the prominent libraries of these cities visited, but special types of libraries and varying forms of library activity were seen in operation. Other than the public libraries of the cities named, those of Brooklyn, Newark, together with the Library of Congress, the Public Documents Office, and the libraries of the Department of Agriculture, Public Service Commission, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, and New York University were visited. Among the social pleasures of the trip was a pleasant hour with the faculty and students of the Drexel Institute Library School at afternoon tea, and later, in New York, a reunion of those of the alumni of Syracuse University Library School who are in that vicinity. The gaining of many new and pleasant impressions, the personal identification of familiar names and places, the stimulated interest attached to these, and the new and larger perspective gained, all added value to the trip. Not the least potent influence was the atmosphere of the libraries themselves, the kindly spirit and the gracious courtesy and hospitality uniformly pervading them.

On April 29 the freshman class visited the Utica Public Library.

#### GRADUATES.

Maude E. Bloomingdale, '02, librarian of the Keene (N. H.) Library, was married April 29 to Mr. Fred P. Beedle, of that place.

Elsa M. Oerter, '07, has accepted an appointment in the Rivington Street branch of the New York Public Library.

Inez Crandle, '08, has left the Engineering

Library of New York City to become librarian of the Dimmick Memorial Library of Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Winifred Ayling, '09, has recently been appointed assistant in the Syracuse Public Library.

Laura Harris Durand, '09, has resigned as assistant in the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library to become librarian of the Millbrook (N. Y.) Public Library.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### NEWS NOTES

The school has had the pleasure of hearing the following lecturers during the past month: Miss Alice Tyler, of the Iowa State Library Commission, gave her interesting and inspiring course of ten lectures on "The administration of the small library;" Miss Mary Keffer, professor of art history at Lake Erie College, lectured on "The selection of art books;" and Miss Wilde, also on the faculty of Lake Erie, lectured on "Various types of modern religious literature;" Professor Allen Severance, on the faculty of the University, gave his course of three lectures on "General bibliography."

The course in bookbinding conducted by Miss Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding of the Cleveland Public Library, has also been in progress during the month of May. This course has been somewhat differently presented from any preceding year, more time and emphasis having been placed on the repairing of books and the choice of materials for binding, with less on the actual practice in the process of the binding itself.

The out-of-town visits made by the class this spring have included about the same itinerary as last year, namely, Youngstown, Elyria, Lorain, Willoughby, Painesville and Oberlin.

#### Reviews

**AID FOR SOCIAL WORKERS.**—"What every one should know about their own communities," an unusually suggestive and useful paper-bound volume of 32 pages, has been issued by the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City. This pamphlet, written by Margaret F. Byington, proposes an outline of "what social workers should know about their own communities." In reality, it is broader in its possibility of usefulness because one might fairly change the title to read, "What all public-spirited citizens should know about their own communities." One chapter of a little more than a page, putting squarely before the social worker and the public-spirited citizen the necessity of "knowing one's city," and it suggests less than a score of questions as the basis of such

knowledge as the worker and the citizen ought to have. There follows an outline of community problems grouped under the heads of Housing, Health and industrial problems, The emigrant, Children, and the Courts. Then there are several brief chapters on agencies for relief and for the improvement of the social conditions.

Each chapter includes a few concise paragraphs setting forth the essential social values of the topic head. Then there follow three or four or a dozen questions which the social worker and the public-spirited citizen ought to have answered in order that they may rightly understand the local connection of these particular problems. Along with each chapter there is a suggestion of the very choicest and most useful sources of information for the one who wishes to find the very safest fountain head of knowledge touching that particular subject.

The little booklet will be exceedingly helpful in all libraries as pointing to sources of information and suggesting lines of study and investigation. The women's club leaders in the study of nearly every welfare work and in the outlining of activities in almost every betterment department will find inspiration and direction to the sane and safe lines of interest.

The individual, whether man or woman, who wishes to do the very best by his community and wishes to conserve the time and strength he can give to the community's welfare, ought to find a tremendous help in this booklet which will be sent to any address upon application.

E. G. ROUTZAHN.

**CANNONS, H. G. T.** Bibliography of library economy. A classified index to the professional periodical literature relating to library economy, printing, methods of publishing, copyright, bibliography, etc., by H. G. T. Cannons, borough librarian, Finsbury, London. London, Stanley Russell & Co., 1910. 448 p. 7s. 6d.

The second part of the title of Mr. Cannons' book gives a better description than the first part, as the work is a subject index to a selected list of library serials for the period 1876-1909, and not a bibliography of the literature of library economy, except in so far as that literature is contained in these particular journals. The work has had a somewhat eventful history so far. Originally offered for publication to the L. A. U. K. and announced by the body for publication in March, 1909 (*L. J.*, 34:119), it was abandoned by the association because of inadequate financial support and is now published at last as a private commercial enterprise. The size of the index has grown with the delay, as the list of periodicals indexed has been expanded from 28 to 48, and the number of entries is now over 15,000 instead of the 8,000 promised

in the original announcement — an impressive amount of work to be accomplished by individual effort.

The list of serials indexed is fairly comprehensive and representative. Of the 48 titles indexed 30 are American, two international and the remainder English and colonial, including one Australian. The American list includes 18 local bulletins and reports, mostly commission material. No Canadian title is included. One special journal, the *Medical Library and Historical Journal*, has been indexed, but the corresponding *Law Library Journal* has been omitted. Several bibliographical periodicals are included, but the Boston Book Company's *Bulletin of Bibliography* has been overlooked. In general, reports of individual libraries have not been included, the only exceptions being the reports of the Library of Congress and the New York State Library, sets of which are indexed.

The various entries in this bibliography or index are arranged according to an elaborate subject classification, the main divisions of which are: A, Associations, clubs, etc.; B, Legislation; C, Library history and description; D, Architecture; E, Organization and administration; F, Library extension; G, Books; H, Classification; I, Cataloging; J, Indexing; K, Bookbinding; L, Bibliography; M, Printing; N, Publishing; O, Copyright. Each class is in turn subdivided, giving in all some 1900 sub-headings. There is a "Key to the classification" which occupies 17 finely printed pages and an alphabetical index of 26 pages. For ready reference purposes an alphabetical arrangement would have been more satisfactory than this elaborate classification. The compiler states that the alphabetical index should be consulted "where the Key to the classification may not clearly indicate the position of special topics" but the probability is that the index will have to be used first in practically every case. Under each subject heading in this classified list the titles are arranged chronologically—for practical purposes probably the best arrangement as it gives the historical survey of the subject and at the same time enables the reader who is looking for only the latest references on a subject to find them with the least possible delay.

There are three things which may be demanded of a professional bibliography of this sort: reasonable completeness in the indexing of the given list of serials, reasonable uniformity and correctness in the classification of the 15,000 entries, and the inclusion in the index to the classification of all subject headings used and also synonyms and related terms from which one would naturally make cross references. Taking the question of completeness first, it is evident that all articles in the periodicals and reports indexed have not been caught. For

example, sections G41-79 are Special collections. In this list two general references to the collections of the Library of Congress as described in its Reports for 1901 and 1904 are given and the description of the Chinese collection in the 1898 Report is listed, but the supplementary description of the Chinese collection in the 1907 Report has been overlooked, as have also the descriptions of the Japanese collection and the Yudin Russian collection, both in the 1907 Report, and that of the Huitfeldt-Kaas Scandinavian collection in the 1908 Report. Again, volume 19 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* contains a detailed description of the Copinger collection of Latin Bibles at the General Theological Seminary, New York, but this reference is not given under either Special collections, or L138 Bibles, or L32 Incunabula. Mr. Thwaites' account of the Bancroft collection of Americana (*Public Libraries*, vol. 16) is not given in the section Historical collections—American, where one would naturally look for it, but is included in the general section, Specialization in libraries. A curious omission of a different sort is in section L33, Booksales, prices, auctions, fairs, where one of the publications listed as of value in tracing prices of books is *American Book Prices Current*, 1895-99, 4 vols., with no mention of volumes 5-15, 1900-1909.

Turning to the question of the classification of material and the fulness of the index, it is a little surprising to find under the heading Anonyms and pseudonyms the various articles and notes on "Changed titles" in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and also the notes on "Full names of authors" in the same periodical. As there is no reference to this section in the index under either changed titles, names or full names, it might be a little difficult for a reader who did not mentally classify changed titles and full names as anonyms and pseudonyms to find this material. The list of articles under the heading Broad-sides includes one article on "Twentieth century Italian chapbooks," but the word chapbook does not appear in the index.

The bibliography contains one novel feature which is perhaps somewhat open to criticism, although it will be of service, and that is the reference under the various subject heads to the names of firms which supply material on the subject in question. As most of the names included are English, this feature will be less useful to American libraries although it will be helpful in so far as it includes lists of second-hand book dealers who specialize in particular subjects. The objections to the inclusion of such information are that it is out of place in a bibliography which should naturally list only titles, that it is quickly out of date, whereas the bibliography proper is of permanent value and that it almost inevitably suggests

advertising—a suggestion probably quite unfounded in this particular case. A good example of the extent to which this feature may be carried is found in section D9-1, Treadle latches. This subject of treadle latches has a heading all to itself and is brought out in the index, but under the heading there is no bibliographic reference at all, merely the name of one firm which deals in the article in question.

It would, however, be most unfair to lay too much emphasis upon minor defects and inconsistencies. The important fact remains that the work is a full and minute indexing of a very important section of our library literature and that it presents a great mass of references in a form which is usable and fairly inclusive. It will undoubtedly be of great use as a time saver and as a guide to the greater part of the literature of a subject even though, as in the case of the articles on Special collections, it may not be complete for each subject listed. Taken in connection with the quarterly index, *Library Work*, it gives us now a subject index to Library periodicals from 1876 to the present time—something which has long been desired.

I. G. MUDGE.

CATALOGUE of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Music in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Vol. 2, part 2, *Liebliches-Musicians*. 145-288 p. F. Boston, published by the Trustees of, 1911. Price, \$1 per part. [First volume reviewed in L. J., January, 1910, p. 35.]

This recently published section of the Brown catalog brings the printed portion of it through "Musicians." The scheme of this monumental and valuable work has been outlined in earlier issues of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. That plan has been adhered to in the part here noticed. The dictionary catalog arrangement is followed. Authors' names are given in full, including all the given names of composers. Titles are also entered in detail. The author entries present the following information: opus number, translators' names, etc., editions, places and dates of publication, publishers' names, number of volumes, if more than one to a title, portraits, plates, facsimiles, scoring, as T for tenor, piano, chorus and organ, etc. In giving the scoring the language of the title-page is used. Contents of volumes are given in full.

Under authors the arrangement is: complete works, single titles, author as editor, etc., works about an author.

The arranger's name is always given.

Entries under title give the form of the work cataloged, arrangements of being noted. English is used in either case. Titles as "Six sonatas . . ." are entered under "Six." Analytics give pages where they will be found.

In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, 1910, on page 36, the present reviewer pointed out the lack of "see references" from various titles of works and from their names in different languages. In the part here reviewed occasional such references are found, for example: "Marriage of Figaro see *Le Nozze di Figaro*"; "Zauberflöte see *Il Fauto Magico*." Why did the compilers stop there? Why not a reference from "Magic Flute"? And many others?

E. M. J.

CUTHBERTSON, David. Thirty-three years' adventures in bookland, including walks in the humorous avenues of library life. London, Elliott Stock, 1910. xvi-208 p.

This volume, by the assistant librarian of the University of Edinburgh (whose book on the library of the latter institution was noticed in the December number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*), might better have been labelled "rambles" rather than "adventures." There is certainly nothing exciting about the contents, which can best be characterized as consisting of random recollections, arranged with absolutely no relation to one another, nor to the stories scattered throughout the volume. Many of the latter seem quite foreign to the main theme (which is at times hard to discover), but a few of them help to justify the sub-title of the book. Such is the comment of the cab driver who, on returning a novel which had been recommended to him by the desk assistant, said that he had not read it all through, but that there were nine people in the first four chapters who hired cabs and each of them when he got out flung his purse to the driver! "If that were true," said the disgusted cabbie, "I would be a regular blooming Carnegie by this time and no mistake. Purses be blowed! You rarely get an extra to buy a pint of beer!"

Mr. Cuthbertson refers to Lord Brougham's looking forward to the day when every English working man would be able to read Bacon, and to Cobbett's retort that he would be delighted to see the ushering in of the day when every working man would be able to eat bacon. Mr. Cuthbertson thinks Cobbett's wish must have been realized in a great many households, judging from the traces left on library books borrowed by working men.

The author makes a plea for the assistant librarian, whom he evidently thinks is not properly appreciated. But then what librarian, head or subordinate, gets the recognition which is his due?

T. W. K.

DELISLE, Léopold. Instructions pour la rédaction d'un catalogue de manuscrits et pour la rédaction d'un inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France. Paris, H. Champion. 100 p. 8°.

This little book, like the same author's



"Instructions élémentaires pour la mise . . . en ordre des livres d'une bibliothèque" (reviewed in the November number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*) is addressed particularly to French librarians, but it is of international interest, for in the field of manuscripts Delisle was an authority whose dicta commanded attention. The introduction which precedes the 50 examples of listed manuscripts are plain, commonsense statements of important elementary facts to guide those to whom falls the task of making an inventory of volumes of manuscripts, for it is that, rather than cataloging, which the book aims to teach. Similarly, simple basic elements are stated in the case of incunabula, the author holding that in listing the incunabula in French libraries the special training of the "professional bibliographer" is neither available nor necessary. In most cases a short description of a given work, with a reference to Hain or Campbell for fuller information, is quite sufficient. And as common-sense may often be a salutary counter-balancing influence in the mental make-up of a highly-trained specialist, one may well assent to publisher Champion's opinion that these two books are "destined to render much service to the beginner in librarianship as well as to the well-informed bibliographer."

F. WEITENKAMPF.

GALLIA TYPOGRAPHICA, ou Répertoire biographique et chronologique de tous les imprimeurs de France depuis les origines de l'imprimerie jusqu'à la Révolution, par Georges Lepreux. Serie Parisienne tome 1, Livre d'or des imprimeurs du Roi 1re partie: chronologie et biographie. 543 p. 2 partie: documents et tables. 236 p. Paris: Honoré Champion, 1911. 8°. (Revue des Bibliothèques, supplément 2 and 3.)

In the editorial preface it is announced that this first volume, devoted to the printers to the king, will be followed by two which will include all the other printers, a fourth is to deal with the Communauté and the Chambre Syndicale of Paris, and a fifth will treat of the printers of Isle de France. A general index will close the series, which promises to be a careful and useful biographical and documentary record of the preponderance of Parisian printing in the typographical history of France. It appears that previous volumes of "Gallia Typographica," on Flanders, Artois and Picardy, have received a flattering reception. The present volume of biographical sketches, though written in an easy style, with an evident desire to avoid dryness, is apparently founded on solid research.

F. W.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Civic bibliography for Greater New York; edited by James Bronson Reynolds for the New

York Research Council. 296 p. O. Charities Publication Committee, 1911.

A classified, sparsely annotated bibliography for the use of students and investigators of social conditions past and present in Greater New York. The references are arranged under 15 appropriate general headings, further subdivided into 135 minor headings and under all of these divisions the arrangement of items is, as it should be, alphabetical by authors' names. A most admirable author and minute subject index has been added.

Periodical articles and separate chapters in books have separate entry. The total titles run well over 5000.

Pertinent material in ten metropolitan libraries has been examined and after each title appears a letter showing library in which the book is to be found. Many items must surely be found in other libraries than the one indicated. A few omissions are noticed, for example, the report of the Hughes' Commission on Wall street and stock exchange gambling does not appear.

The list is the largest, best arranged and best indexed on the subject and will long be a useful guide through a surprising mass of very miscellaneous printed matter.

J. I. W.

UNITED STATES. Library of Congress. American and English genealogies in the Library of Congress. Preliminary catalogue compiled under the direction of the Chief of the Catalogue Division. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1910. 803 p. \$1.05.

One of the subjects in which the Library of Congress specializes is American family history, and this catalog contains the titles of American and English genealogies received prior to May 1, 1910, including however a few later accessions incorporated while the work was in press. As the catalog is based upon the library shelf-list only genealogies published in separate form have been included. Articles in periodicals or collected works have been omitted, as have also most works of a genealogical character which are classed with local history or biography. In all some 3750 works are listed, arranged alphabetically by the names of families, and under each family chronologically. For the spelling of family names the Index to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* has been followed. Cross references are given freely from all variants of any family name and also from the names of allied families. Under each title the information given includes full imprint, call number, the L. C. card number and occasional notes, particularly notes of reprints. All entries are numbered consecutively and the author index at the end of the volume refers to the entry numbers, not to pages.



The general arrangement and make-up of the book is admirable and the catalog should be very useful as an indication of the contents of the Library of Congress on this subject, as a partial bibliography of the subject, as an aid to cataloging and even as a checklist for other libraries specializing in the same subject, as the broad margins leave ample room for the insertion of call numbers or other check marks.

While superficially this list suggests comparison with another catalog published almost at the same time, namely, the New York Public Library "List of works relating to British genealogy and local history" (N. Y., 1910, 366 p.), in reality the two catalogs are very different. The New York list omits the American genealogies which form so large a part of the Library of Congress list, and is much fuller in local history than in genealogy as 283 pages are devoted to local history and topography and only 72 pages to genealogy.

I. G. MUDGE.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Library, The*, April, contains "Hans Luft of Marburg," by R. Steele; "John Leland and King Henry VIII," by Archibald L. Clarke; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "An anonymous royalist writer," by Henry R. Plomer; "On the red printing in the 1611 Bible," by Horace Hart; "The author of the 'Modus Legendi Abbreviaturas,'" by Victor Scholderer; "The so-called Gutenberg documents," by J. H. Hessels; and "The library of a Forfarshire Laird in 1710," by C. A. Malcolm.

*Public Libraries*, May, contains "Some new fields of library activity," by Louis N. Wilson; "The evil that books do," by Edmund L. Pearson; "The social work of the library," by A. E. Bostwick; and interesting answers from leading librarians as to library development in the past twenty years.

*Library Association Record*, April, contains "The public library and the teachers of history," by W. J. Harte; and "The history, organization, and educational value of municipal library lectures," by Richard Haxby.

*The Librarian*, March, includes "Library lighting," by John Darch, F.S.I., concluded, a topic which was also commented on by L. Stanley Jast in the February number.

*Library Assistant*, May, contains "Library statistics," by William McGill; "Diary of an Easter pilgrimage," by Olive E. Clarke.

*Special Libraries*, April, contains "The insurance library at Boston," by D. N. Handy, librarian, a list of fire insurance organizations and a select list of references, charities and corrections.

*The Evening Post*, New York, May 23, includes a special "New library supplement," 8 p. There are articles on the new classification scheme, in which letters indicate groups; the work of the library, inside and out; the importance of fiction; the library as a university; keeping books in health; the development of sixteen years in America; danger of book stacks; the work of John S. Billings, and many other items of interest.

*The Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari* for January, 1911, contains an article by Ettore Fabietti on the training class for popular libraries, followed by an article by G. Gabrielli on reading as a means of prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has issued the first instalment for 1910 of its quarterly *Current events index: a guide to material in the press*.

*Pennsylvania Library Notes*, April, contains "The mission of the small library," by Mary L. Brune.

*Bibliographie de La France. Table alphabétique*, year 1910. (Journal Général de l'imprimerie et de la librairie.) 1145 p. O. Paris.

*For Folke-og Borneboksamlinger*, vol. 5, no. 1, January-March, 1911, has a sympathetic article by S. Eskeland on Arne Garborg, one of the leading authors of Norway. G. E. Bentzen deals with the disinfection of books, while Mr. Haaken Nyhuus discusses coöperative cataloging. There are the usual book reviews and news from the library field. Prof. V. Holst offers an instructive survey of the best German fiction of the day.

*Revue des Bibliothèques*, October-December, 1910, has "Notes sur quelques bibliothèques américaines," by Ernst Wickersheimer. The libraries are those of Chicago and that of the little city of Crown Point, Indiana. In the latter, we are told, 27 per cent. of the inhabitants use the library.

*France. Paris*. The Bibliothèque d'art et d'archéologie (16, rue Spontini), thanks to its generous founder, M. Doucet, is assuming proportions which pass all expectations. Beside the general and special works on art, the collection includes museum catalogs, catalogs of sales (over 20,000), and books on festivals (marriages, funerals, processions, etc.).

*Bibliothèque Nationale. Bulletin Mensuel des récentes publications françaises. Nouvelle série. Année 1909*. Paris: Honoré Champion. xii+1150+1xxx pp. (15 francs.)

This bulky volume, containing a list of French publications added to the National Library, Paris, in 1909, is made up of 12 monthly lists, the necessary key to this material being an author and subject index tak-

ing up 193 pages. Succeeding annual volumes will be sold at 10 francs, and may be had also with the titles printed on one side only of the leaf, so that they can be cut out and pasted on cards. F. W.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

**Baltimore, Md.** *Enoch Pratt F. L.* Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (25th rpt., year 1910, 89 p.) Added 19,375 (total 276,819). Borrowers' cards in force 40,796; students' cards during 1910 2673; registrations, 1910, 10,174. Expenditures \$76,571.58 (books \$16,810.28, periodicals \$1979.34, binding \$4390.23, salaries \$38,456.47, printing \$458.85).

The most important events were the opening of three new branches, and another is to be opened in 1911. The library is administered by 105 officers and employees. The home circulation was 610,408. The system consists of the central building, 12 branches and 2 delivery stations, and 64 institutions receive books. There is, however, need of additional branches throughout the city. The usual inventory showed a loss of 222 books, or one to every 3225 books circulated.

The catalog department has begun a revision of classes on poetry and drama, with a view to the publication of a new edition of the Finding list. A title list of the plays in the library is planned. The central library added 24,798 cards to its catalog.

The reference department has been much used by "all sorts of people on all sorts of subjects." Inventory has shown no books missing. Circulars of railroads, steamship companies, etc., have been placed in the reading room. The reading room has been open 344 days in all, and "the use on holidays and Sundays has been sufficient to warrant continuing such opening except during the warm weather." Four hundred current periodicals are on file.

The public catalog in the registration room has been much used, at least 85 per cent. of the people being satisfactorily served by the present incomplete catalog. Completion of this is being pushed as fast as possible.

Tables include circulation in 1910 by classes, by months; number of volumes and circulation; circulation of periodicals in 1910 by months; and comparative library statistics of Baltimore and other American cities.

**Bangor (Me.) P. L.** The library lost all its historic treasures in the fire which destroyed much of the business section of the city on April 30. Documents of priceless value, many relating to the history of Bangor, and newspaper files dating from 1815 were lost, as also a fine collection of genealogy, recognized as one of the best in the country. Only the books in circulation were saved, as those which had been carried into the post office were destroyed when that building also caught fire. The library was a four-story brick building, and was established in 1883

by the combination of five then existing libraries, the earliest of which had been started in 1816. A temporary room has been secured in the court house, where the remaining books will be loaned. Outstanding books were estimated at 1500.

**Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie P. L.** Susan L. Sherman, lbn. (11th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1911.) Added 1337; total 16,914. Circulation 93,604. Registration, new 845; total 6239. Receipts \$7916.71; expenditures \$6331.76 (books \$1506.54, binding \$437.75, salaries \$2783).

**Brockton (Mass.) P. L.** F. H. Whitmore, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910, 37 p.) Added 3797; total 58,133. Circulation 205,374. Receipts \$14,955.63; expenditures \$14,955.46 (books \$3702.91, binding \$918.40, printing \$268.23, salaries \$6027.05, main library.)

The most important occurrence was the offer of Mr. Carnegie of \$75,000 for a new library building. The library has begun the publication of weekly lists of interest to practical workers in local papers. The reserve privilege has been limited to a book a person without inconvenience. The attendance in the children's rooms has been large, especially in the evening, "and because of the location of the rooms near the street level many are often attracted who make meager use of the books and magazines."

**Brookline (Mass.) P. L.** Louisa M. Hooper, lbn. (54th rpt.—year 1910, 21 p.) Added 3430; total 73,205. Circulation 171,628 (57 per cent. fiction). Registration 2915; total 8947. Expenditures \$23,499.99 (books, binding, periodicals \$4529.87, salaries \$13,664.16).

During the year the new and adequate library building was opened, the moving covering 19 days without interruption in the library service.

The children's department has been opened evenings and reading clubs have been organized. The age limit is now 14 instead of 12, as formerly. Lists of books are being prepared for an intermediate department. The yearly inventory has shown a loss of 95 books. Appendixes include circulation, classification of circulation, accessions, etc.

The library has issued a pamphlet (42 p.), "Dedication of the Brookline Public Library building," Nov. 17, 1910, in which is included "The story of the library," by Edward Stanwood, and "Libraries and the community," by Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard University. Professor Perry strikes a happy note in this admirable article when he says that "libraries are made for men, and not men for libraries," and that "the perfect city library should not be too academic. In its choice of books for the great public, it should look the public squarely in the eyes, and read its mind." "The wise library committee will wish to know more about a book than the mere fact

that it was published by a respectable firm and favorably reviewed by a family newspaper." We hope to reprint this article in some future number.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* Walter L. Brown, lbn. (14th rpt. — 1910, 44 p.) Added 37,095 (ret increase 12,607); total 284,176. Issued, home use 1,368,425; daily average 4472, of which fiction constituted 60.8 per cent. Borrowers registered 20,243; total card-holders 75,970. Receipts \$117,158.42; important expenditures: books and pamphlets \$31,282.56; library employees, salaries \$46,153.34; binding \$8955.01; printing \$800.99; library supplies \$1379.72; branches \$2629.77. Books rebound 26,035, of which 21,895 were bound in the library building.

More library branches are necessary. New branches were opened, and class-room libraries established in three schools. All reading rooms in the main building are at times overcrowded, and a special room for technical books and a similar one for books in foreign languages are needed.

It is desirable to bring about closer alliance with the Grosvenor Library, and perhaps with the Library of the Historical Society, in order to prevent the expense of duplication. The division of the annual appropriation of the city implies that the Grosvenor is the city reference library and the public library is intended primarily for circulation.

A handbook, "Means of education," has been largely distributed, and placards calling attention to the library have been placed in the large stores and manufacturing plants. "Municipal government" and "Health in the city" have been issued, as also coöperative lists on "Books for practical boys," "Books for home builders" and of selected fiction. About 4000 single numbers of popular magazines in board covers were given to the larger hospitals and prisons.

There were 118,617 books circulated from the children's room. This was 17,259 less than in 1909. "It has been possible to do more individual work for the children in finding out what their interests are and placing the right books in their hands." "The Saturday morning story hour is as popular an attraction as ever, and the books referred to in constant demand. We have to exclude grown people from these audiences, partly because of lack of room, but we may find it possible to have a normal hour for teachers and others interested." The collection of children's books now contains 93 picture volumes by 65 artists. "The use of picture bulletins is continued, and much suggestive matter is placed before the children by this means."

An intermediate department, for children from 14 to 16, has been established, which aims to introduce the young people to many authors not found in the children's collection. The head of the children's room and some of

her assistants have visited the department stores to induce the young people to spend their noon hour in the library and met with much success.

Demand for Yiddish and Italian books has increased, while for German and Spanish the demand has fallen off.

The dictionary catalog, begun in 1898, has been completed, and contains 416,300 cards. To the various catalogs were added in 1910 69,767 cards. 42,550 cards were purchased from the Library of Congress.

The school department reports 35,441 books divided into 828 class-room libraries in 44 grammar schools. Circulation 418,753. The usual exhibit of books of the year suitable for Christmas gifts attracted many visitors and was much appreciated. This department now supervises the work of the stations. 46,651 books were sent to the several stations. 14,353 books were circulated from travelling libraries, and it is desired to establish more in the manufacturing plants. Books are sent anywhere within city limits.

Appendixes include registration, 1910; classified contents of library; circulation: by classes, by departments, comparative statement; grammar school libraries, books and circulation; travelling libraries; lists of periodicals, etc.

*California State L.* (Bien. rpt. — period ending June 30, 1910, 34 p.) Added, two years, 12,216 (main library 10,240, extension dept. 1976); total 166,524. Receipts \$116,304.46; expenditures \$109,116.75 (books \$13,974.25, maps \$258.05, subscriptions \$3290.66, salaries \$53,230.89, printing and binding \$10,881).

The law department is being more extensively used, and a comprehensive index of the collection is being made. This is to be published and sent to the judges and lawyers of the state. The bound volumes of the records now number over 4000.

The name of the Sociological department has been changed to the Legislative and municipal reference department, and is endeavoring to aid especially those engaged in work as regards the legislative municipalities, debating clubs and those wishing information on current, social and economic questions.

The work of the reference department is largely carried on through correspondence. The cost of shipping of books is a great hindrance. The department has made a thorough summary of the subject of library instruction in normal schools in the United States.

The catalog department has done much recataloging. This work has shown the library rich in early American travel and local history. Book numbers are now being gilded on the backs, as they last longer and do not disfigure the volumes. 38,000 cards, representing 23,304, were added to the catalog.

The interesting work of the California department has been carried on with success, and much material concerning California artists, authors, musicians, pioneers and early settlers has been gathered. Many persons return the information cards with autographed copies, compositions, photographs, etc. One assistant is spending much time on newspaper indexing. The periods now covered are 1846-1889 and 1902-1905, including about 150,000 cards.

The Documents department was organized in April, 1909, to care for national and state publications.

The Extension department cannot possibly solve the problem of furnishing adequate library facilities to residents outside of cities, so that "the main effort of the Extension department is directed toward becoming fully informed about library conditions in California and elsewhere, and trying to assist in the development of a successful and economical library system for California." There are now 478 communities with library associations having the privilege of borrowing, of which 65 are at present inactive because public libraries have been established in those communities. During 1908-1910, 1325 libraries were sent out and 1327 returned, the records showing 37,288 borrowers, with a circulation of 113,871. The Public Libraries division has been working out the county free library plan.

The Books for the Blind division is endeavoring to reach all the blind in the state. Five different types are in use. There are now 1330 accessions, an increase of 555.

The legislature of 1909 authorized the establishment of branches or deposit stations in various parts of the state.

The present quarters in the Capitol have proved inadequate and inconvenient, and a new building for the state library is desirable.

Appendixes include itemized receipts and expenditures; number of volumes; and a list of library and library commission periodicals. The name, position, salary and notes of all on the library staff are given, and it is suggested should be included in other library reports.

*Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University.* Announcement has been made of an anonymous gift of \$25,000 for the construction of a new library at the Harvard botanical garden. The new structure will be erected on the present library site at the botanical garden.

*Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L. C. W. Andrews, lbn.* (16th rpt.—year 1910, 66 p.) Added 16,872 (3967 by gift); total 268,153. Added 9418 pm.; total 80,953 pm. Total number of visitors 138,353 (daily average 422, increase of 3 per cent. over 1909). Call for books from stacks 124,819. Admissions to the stack were 2430, 1650 by registration

and 780 on presentation of 28 passes. Loans outside the library were 161 from 49 libraries, and 171 from 94 individuals.

"The working collection [Department of medical sciences] on the shelves of the Senn Room has now been brought up to date. Indeed, so many new books have been received that a considerable number of older books have of necessity been retired to the stacks. The collection, now some 3000 volumes, is nearly as large as the shelves will permit."

The classified subject index to the official catalog has been discontinued. Publications issued: "List of current medical periodicals and allied serials," 25 p., 850 titles; Handbook. To be issued: "List of histories of science," "List of histories of arts and industries," and "List of serials."

There has been one considerable purchase by Dr. Berthold Laufer of works in the languages of Eastern Asia. This collection consists of 825 works in 14,055 volumes. "Taken together with the collection of about equal size made for the Newberry Library in the subjects within its field, the total is, in Dr. Laufer's opinion, worthy to rank with the European collections of Chinese literature. No definite plans for the utilization of these works can be made at present, but it is probable that a joint catalog will be issued."

The library disposed of all its duplicates in the medical and natural sciences, about 10,000 volumes, for \$1300. Many smaller transactions are noted.

Inventory was again taken. Total losses for the year were 151, recovery 72; net loss 79. 11,613 volumes were bound at a cost of \$11,959.69, an average of \$1.03 per volume. 5570 new titles were prepared for print, 4876 received from the Library of Congress and 283 typewritten. Total cards for 1910, 28,186. Of the 116,400 titles in the public catalogs about 75,500 are on cards printed by the library, about 31,400 on Library of Congress cards, and about 9100 on A. L. A. cooperative cards.

The report also includes tables of record of attendance and use for 1910, with comparison by years; and classified by subjects, the orders, accessions, periodicals and recorded use. The report is concluded by a list of donors in 1910.

Admissions to the stack were 2430, 1650 by registration and 780 on presentation of 28 passes. Loans outside the library were 161 from 49 libraries, and 171 from 94 individuals.

*Davenport (Ia.) P. L. Grace D. Rose, lbn.* (8th rpt.—year 1910, 23 p.) Added 3810; total 31,463. Circulation 163,452; 38,826 from grade libraries in schools, 31,526 children's room; 12,410 foreign (fiction 66 per cent.). 1057 new cards were issued. One station was opened, and has now a circulation of 1075. Reading room Sunday attendance shows an average of 40. Exhibit of Christmas book suggestions proved valuable. The



Saturday morning story hour has an average attendance of 50. The Davenport library entertained the Iowa Library Association in October.

*Detroit (Mich.) P. L.* The library has created a position of assistant to the librarian, at a salary of \$1750, for which work a man of executive ability, tact, experience and thorough knowledge of the work is required. The appointment is in the hands of the Detroit Library Commission through its administration committee.

*Fort Dodge (Ia.) F. P. L.* Charlotte E. Goetzman, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 903; total 11,815. Circulation 37,989. Registrations, new, 900. Receipts \$5926.30; expenditures \$5716.12 (books \$738.78, binding \$267.20, salaries \$1635).

*Hanover, Mass.* John Curtis F. P. L. By the will of the late Miss Alice M. Curtis, of Wellesley, a bequest of \$50,000 has been left to the library.

*Hopedale, Mass.* Bancroft Memorial L. (25th annual rpt.—year 1910.) Added 607; total 10,591. Issued, home use 21,306 (1257 volumes less than the preceding year). Cardholders 1232. Receipts \$3206.89; expenses \$3206.89 (salaries \$1436.72, lighting \$156.77). The reading room has been open 304 days with 8616 visitors, an average daily attendance of 28.

By the will of the late J. B. Bancroft \$1000 was left to the Bancroft Memorial Library, the interest to be used each year for the purchase of books.

*Indiana State L.* D. C. Brown, lbn. (28th biennial rpt.—period ending Sept. 30, 1910, 102 p.) Added 5804; total 54,082. Borrowers 4359; blind borrowers 491; readers 14,073; new registrations 355. Receipts \$20,860.70; expenditures \$20,419.78 (salaries \$8620, books \$2882.91, binding \$816.81).

There is as yet no outlook for a new building, which is much needed, in view of the overcrowded condition of the library and the museum. A new building would bring together all state interests of an educational character.

The cataloging department has finished work on Canadian documents, Parliamentary debates, and other collections.

The legislative reference department has shown its usefulness in actual practice during the session of 1900, and has begun an index of official reports, bills, messages, etc., as also of special subjects, as insurance legislation. The department has also prepared and revised many legislative measures under the direction of members of the legislature, and has drafted bills, but without taking any responsibility. The catalog contains 14,250 cards.

The report includes regulations and qualifications for library positions, as the merit

system is now in force in the state library. It also includes a list of state documents and publications distributed, newspapers, periodicals and serials received, as also an author list of books.

*Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L.* (6th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2299; total 22,333. Circulation 103,739. Registration 2722. Receipts \$10,190.19; expenditures \$8662.43 (books \$1597.35, binding \$488.75, salaries \$4432.16).

The library has been open part of every day since its initial opening in 1905, the total readers on 52 Sundays and 4 holidays being 4801, an average of 86 per day. A picture collection has been started, and much use of it has already been made by teachers. A new stack for 15,000 volumes was built during the year. 935 volumes were rebound at a cost of 52 cents per volume. The colored department has had slight increase in circulation, but it is desired that a separate branch for their entire use be established. Only 540 out of a population of 25,000 negroes now use the library.

The president of the Board of Trustees says relative to the resignation of the librarian, Mr. George B. Utley, that the "resignation has been accepted . . . both with regret and pleasure; regret that the relationship which has existed so long and so satisfactorily should necessarily have to be severed; and with pleasure for the reason that Mr. Utley goes to higher duties."

*Kenosha, Wis.* Gilbert M. Simmons L. Mrs. Clara P. Barnes, lbn. (10th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1910.) Accessions 1840; total 21,875. Issued, home use 91,710. New cards 1225; total 6158. Receipts \$40,006.97; expenses \$16,793.11 (books \$2290.29, binding \$439.40, salaries \$4373.04).

*Lancaster (Mass.) Town L.* (48th annual rpt.—year 1910-11.) Added 857; total 36,587. Issued, home use 15,871. New registration 123; total registration 809. Receipts \$2657.57; expenses \$2657.57 (books and periodicals \$1029.72, binding \$226.08, printing \$62.45, salaries \$795.54, supplies \$135.01, lighting \$128.56, heating \$115.52).

The circulation shows an increase of 600, this increase coming entirely from the schools. The recataloging of the history section has proceeded at irregular intervals in the time that could be spared from routine work. Library of Congress cards are being used in this work as far as they can be.

*Lansing (Mich.) P. L.* Mrs. E. Jennie McNeal, lbn. (20th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1910, 18 p.) Total volumes 18,597. Circulation 49,688 (fiction 69.6 per cent.). New cards issued 1493; total 5985. Receipts \$8963.20; expenditures \$7019.43 (books \$1069.43, binding \$276.93, salaries \$2768.34). A new branch was opened June 26, making four in all.



*Lawrence (Kan.) F. P. L.* Nellie G. Beatty, lbn. (6th rpt.—year 1910, 19 p.) Added 679; total 10,362. Circulation 46,725 (decrease only in fiction). Reference books used 5783. Registration total 3314.

*Leavenworth (Kan.) F. P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2081; total 18,166. Issued, home use 63,763. Renewals and new borrowers' cards registered 1479. Receipts \$9725.33; expenses \$6912.52 (books \$1823.34, magazines \$373.33, binding \$474.02, salaries \$2825, light \$252.80, fuel \$220.35, insurance \$115.68).

The gain in circulation over 1909 is 8440 volumes; nearly one-half of "this increase is due to the special effort made to reach the Polish and German readers and to the large circulation from two of the schools. Polish books were circulated for the first time in January, and for some months our supply of these books fell far short of the demand. The German circulation was three times as large as in 1909."

*Lexington (Ky.) P. L.* (11th annual rpt.—year 1910, and 6th annual rpt. from Carnegie building.) Added, 1285; total 24,755. Issued, home use 54,862 (juv. 10,558). Receipts \$7077.80; expenses \$6868.58 (lights \$385.18, salaries \$3408.50, magazines and newspapers \$209.22). The number of borrowers' cards issued during the year, including renewals, amounted to 1663.

*Massachusetts State L.* Charles F. D. Bel-den, lbn. (1st rpt. of the trustees—year ending Nov. 30, 1910, 16 p.) Added 7387 v. The demands of the state officers and legislators were met successfully and without delay. Collections on special subjects before the legislature were made. There are some 2000 volumes of foreign laws and documents. The card catalog of Massachusetts legislators begun by Mr. Tillinghast has been continued.

*Medford (Mass.) P. L.* (55th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1262 by purchase; 297 by gift; total 38,368. Issued, home use 105,928. Live membership 3189.

The juvenile circulation shows an increase of 2082 over last year. This is the first report of Miss Abby L. Sargent as librarian.

*Milton (Mass.) P. L.* (40th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1729; total 24,064. Issued, home use 61,919. New registration 317. Total number of cardholders 3117.

There has been a slight decrease in attendance and circulation during the year, but the use of books within the library seems to increase. The resources of the library are stronger than ever before. One of the library's three branches was moved into new quarters during the year.

*Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie L.* Mary H. Johnson, lbn. (9th rpt.—year 1910, 27 p.) Added 2747; total 51,093, exclusive of bound

magazines and newspapers. Circulation 146,406. Registration, new 2554. Expenditures \$15,748.50 (books \$2089.21, binding \$639.30, printing and stationery \$432.79, salaries \$7765). Volumes rebound, 1907, cost \$392.95. Volumes cataloged 3442; catalog cards made 15,420. The library subscribes to 141 current magazines, costing \$584.89, 54 magazines being donated. The medical library contains 4323 volumes. The report gives an interesting list of book borrowers in various employments. It also includes a list of subjects used in the story telling hour. The library is open Sundays, when often every chair in the reading room is occupied. Specialty is made of books concerning Tennessee and Tennesseans.

*New Orleans (La.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 5779. Total circulation 350,746 (home use 279,057, lib. use 71,689). Registration 8877; active membership 17,044. Receipts \$36,816.83; expenses \$36,151.90 (books \$4245.95, periodicals \$746.78, binding \$818.58, lighting \$983.55, printing and stationery \$948.06).

In the main library there are about 45,000 volumes accessible to the public. There are 17,523 books in the branch libraries. In the children's department the circulation was 56,095. The library received as a depository 444 bound volumes and 1140 pamphlets. The library subscribes to 196 magazines and 26 newspapers, and receives as gifts 46 magazines and 17 newspapers, making in all 285 periodicals received by the library.

*New York City. General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen L.* (Rpt.—year 1910; in 125th annual report of the Society, p. 35-42.) The Library committee have purchased for the circulating section 2163 volumes, receiving by gift 131 volumes; of those purchased 733 volumes were non-fiction, 412 volumes replacing standard works, including English literature, and 1145 volumes were purchased especially with the school department in mind, in order that its work might be supplemented by appropriate reading matter. In the reference section 41 volumes were added by purchase, 34 by gift. A total of 9193 volumes were consulted in the reference room during the year. Accounts were opened with 2759 readers during the year. There were 2707 volumes bound and 448 maps mounted.

*Newton (Mass.) F. L.* (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 3000; total 78,450. Issued, home use 271,269 (fict. 63.12 per cent.). Circulation of photographs 7956; of lantern slides 2257; of stereographs 34,496.

The circulation shows an increase of 1000 over the preceding year, and the librarian comments on this as follows: "The community is therefore supposed to be better off by the reading of a thousand books. Furthermore since the per cent. of circulated fic-

tion has decreased and the general circulation grown a thousand it must follow that Newton is more intellectual by this same thousand. All this in spite of the increase of moving picture shows and in spite of the multiplicity of automobiles." One new branch library, the eighth, has been added.

*North Carolina State L.* Miles O. Sherrill, lbn. (Biennial rpt.—period ending Nov. 30, 1910, 25 p.) Added 1653; total 40,515. The technical work is being reorganized, and the catalog has been changed into a dictionary one. Attention is again called to the danger of fire in the poorly built library. Appendixes include a list of daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and exchanges.

*Ontario, Canada.* Reports upon public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, etc., of the province of Ontario for the years 1909-1910 (116 p.) gives a comprehensive outline of work done by the libraries, showing receipts, expenditures, registration, circulation, books, location, population, etc., with detailed reports of the more important libraries. Reports of institute meetings held are included, as also some of the papers read at these meetings. The reports contain many illustrations of buildings and plans.

*Pawtucket, R. I.* Deborah Cook Sayles P. L. H. T. Dougherty, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910, 17 p.) Added 1543; total 31,453. Circulation 79,257. Registration 2075; total 5515. Receipts \$13,034.11; expenditures \$12,722 (books \$2001.90, binding \$1077.92, salaries \$6591.81).

*Poughkeepsie, N. Y.* Adriance Memorial L. (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2181; total 46,468. Issued, home use 111,878; issued through schools 11,844; total circulation, 123,722. Registration 8234. Receipts \$11,671.03; expenses \$11,671.03 (salaries \$5767.44, books \$2059.46, binding \$573.56, light \$355.99, repairs \$627.34).

Improvements have been made in the children's room.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (15th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 50 p.) Added 42,004 v. (net gain 28,299 v., 2701 pm.); total 358,732 v., 23,917 pm. Issued, home use 1,134,789; issued, reading room use 2,130,538. Total attendance in reading rooms 1,393,446; total no. borrowers' cards in force 120,269. Circulation per capita 2.8; total use 5.3 v.

The Catalog department reports 39,461 volumes classified and cataloged. The department received from the Printing and Binding department 77,031 cards and from the Library of Congress 39,857 cards. Inventory of books in the Central Library was done by this department, which reported a loss of 679 volumes since the inventory of 1908.

The Printing and Binding department has done increased work, printing 1,274,117 forms

and 90,058 publications. Since May, 1910, the library has taken charge of the binding, resulting in marked economy. Experiments were made to reinforce poorly bound books, or those which would be much used, before circulation, which procedure proved advantageous. Total books bound, rebound, reinforced, etc., 63,279.

The Reference department has given special attention to debating material, and a debate index is to be printed. Books in connection with exhibitions were brought together in the reference room. Accessions in this department were 3337 volumes. The Technology department added 1838 reference volumes, making a total of 33,422 in that department. Four annotated bibliographies on technical subjects were compiled and printed.

The Lending department has made a change in schedule (May, 1910) as a measure of economy. Each division is now open from nine to six o'clock three days a week, and from one to nine three days, the schedules alternating, and half the divisions being open each evening. This has resulted in increased work on the evening days and a decrease in circulation in the Central division. The number of foreign books has increased; the German, Yiddish and Polish books constitute three-quarters of the total foreign circulation of 37,465.

The adult stations in operation numbered 25, of which 7 are in engine houses. "The Penn Paper Box factory employs about 35 young women. At the request of the proprietor a small collection of books was sent to the factory for their use. . . . The forewoman has charge of the books and keeps the necessary records. . . . It shows a spirit on the part of the management which, if general, would mean a great deal to our extension work."

The work with the blind has been continued, 307 books having been added, making the total 814. The four well-known types are represented.

Attendance at the story hour has increased 12,961, in all 78,094 attendants. The cycle stories have been taken from Shakespeare. Reading circles and poetry hours were better attended, the latter being especially popular in some of the branches. The Children's department has done increased work through its agencies, home libraries, playgrounds and schools.

A new branch, Homewood, was opened March 10, 1910, making the eighth opened by the library, and is the most complete of the branch library buildings. It is built in the collegiate Gothic style. It has a rectangular stack-room, in which is a large open space for reading, where borrowers have free access to the books. The reference room seats about a hundred people.

To the report are appended 19 tables, giving number of volumes by classes; circulation

by classes, by months, adult and juvenile circulation; attendance; use of library by months and classes; work of the individual branches, and a comparative table of circulation by months and years since the opening of the library.

*Queens Borough (N. Y.)* P. L. J. F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910, 53 p.) Added 19,819; total 128,802. Rebound 8702. Circulation 749,064. Registration 15,380; total 44,948.

One new branch was opened at Woodside, and appropriations were made for three more. The total number of foreign books are 3330, with a circulation of 11,826, mostly German.

"The work with children improved steadily, chiefly in the competency of the children's librarians who are assuming more of the work, such as the story telling and the management of clubs, thus relieving the departmental heads. A list of 850 selected titles was compiled."

The Travelling library department was organized, establishing stations and circulating about 95,282 volumes.

Tables are: comparative circulation by years; home use by months, 1910, by classes; reading room attendance, 1910; reference use; registration; volumes in library, by classes, and withdrawn.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly to curtail the powers of the trustees of the library, who now can elect their own successors, by providing for the appointment of trustees by the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

*St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. Assoc.* W. H. H. Anderson, lbn. (65th rpt.—year 1910, 47 p.) Added 4996; total 138,975. Circulation 124,376 (fiction 6.62 per cent.). Expenditures: books \$9425.82, binding \$1162.86, salaries \$17,044. Membership 3575. Appendixes.

*Salem (Mass.)* P. L. Gardner M. Jones, lbn. (22d rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910, 36 p.) Added 2210; total 54,082. Circulation 103,731. Expenditures for books \$1931.13, periodicals \$550, binding \$770.94, salaries \$6051.41. Three delivery stations were opened.

*Somerville (Mass.)* P. L. (38th rpt.—year 1910, 23 p.) Added 9569; total 117,674; volumes rebound 3893. Circulation, total, 489,363. Cards issued 4854. Expenditures \$21,932.08 (books and periodicals \$7841.44, binding \$2293.85, salaries \$9550.83).

The Cataloging department reported 408 books missing for 1910. The Children's department circulated 54,030 fiction and 12,483 other works. There were 15 art exhibitions arranged by the Reference and Art department.

*Spokane (Wash.)* P. L. Alta L. Stansbury, lbn. (16th rpt.—year 1910, 16 p.)

Added 7202; total 42,203. Circulation 61,187; total 213,613. Registrations, total 16,866. Receipts \$32,846.49; expenditures \$31,937.57 (books and periodicals \$9603.24; binding \$800.48; salaries \$9607.05).

The Newark method of registration has superseded the more cumbersome Browne system. A circular, rules for borrowers, was printed. Readers are limited to one book of fiction, but not as to non-fiction. Guarantors are no longer required in taking out cards. Non-residents pay \$1 a year.

The Reference department looked up 3181 subjects, using 10,967 books. Many new books have been bought and the department has become a government depository.

The Children's department's circulation increased 9479 over 1909, and 2302 new books were added. Story hour work was begun with an attendance of 60 to 200, old-time fairy tales and Greek myths being used as subjects. A suggestive Christmas list was published.

Tables include circulation by months and classes.

*Syracuse (N. Y.)* P. L. Ezekiel W. Mundy, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1910, 39 p.) Added 7960; total 88,419. Circulation (306 days) 275,636. Expenditures \$40,800 (books \$9920.80, binding \$2870.25, printing \$1431.52, salaries \$18,127.34).

A department of music was established during the year at a cost of \$316.43 (music \$210.69, binding \$83.74 and shelves \$22), and has been successful. Special catalogs were published and new stacks, accommodating 3600 books, were added. Appendixes include a list of magazines and newspapers on file; serial publications; monthly and subject circulation, and attendance.

*Taunton (Mass.)* P. L. Joshua E. Crane, lbn. (45th rpt.—year 1910, 54 p.) Added 1824; total 57,822. Circulation 80,227 (fiction 57.507). Registration 699; total 10,626. Expenditures \$9308.97 (books \$1997.29, binding \$470.34, salaries \$3066.76).

*Toronto (Can.)* P. L. George H. Locke, lbn. (27th rpt.—year 1910, 36 p.) Added 15,276; total 187,452. Receipts \$85,165.07; expenditures \$70,651.32 (books \$10,660.16, binding \$3154.20, printing \$559.83, salaries \$26,281.57).

Important changes have been made in methods of registration, so that any person whose name appears in the current city directory can obtain a card, or if his name does not appear, must have his card countersigned by a person included in the directory. A card is valid for three years in any of the seven branches. The work of administration has been centralized. These changes have resulted in increased circulation and the issuance of 10,000 new tickets. The work has been done by the separately organized registration department. A new library branch was opened.

The reference library has greatly increased its usefulness, the number of books used being more than double that of 1909 (183,172). The collection of patents is especially noteworthy, second in importance within the Dominion. 6726 books were transferred from the circulating to the reference library.

The Cataloging department classified and cataloged 13,451 books, for which 39,670 cards were made. 528 Library of Congress cards were used. 2294 books have already been re-cataloged to conform more closely to the rules of the American Library Association.

The report includes the classified circulation of books, total number of volumes, additions and deductions, books received, and financial statement.

*University of North Carolina L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 14, 1910.) Added 3860 (2127 by purchase); total 57,340. There were 13,250 volumes for two weeks issued from the library; 46 volumes were loaned to other institutions. Receipts \$11,260.33; expenses \$10,510.33 (binding \$643.20, books \$5052.90, periodicals \$1134.80, salaries \$2730).

"While the library does not attempt to furnish material to individuals and institutions out in the state, it has freely invited them to make use of it here. As a result a number of debating teams from various state high schools and colleges have spent several days here working up their debates, and others, interested in other topics, have been admitted to the stack and the North Carolina Room for the purpose of carrying on such investigations. It is a pleasure to note that the number of such visitors grew during the year, as did also the requests for information on such subjects as the library could give."

A recommendation is made by the librarian that a special appropriation of \$2500 be given to the library to complete the Mitchell collection of scientific publications. The library has carried on a course in library administration for the past three years, both during the regular term and the summer school.

*Waltham (Mass.) P. L.* O. C. Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 14 p.) Added 1798, net 1347; total about 36,334. Circulation 106,774 (fict. 72.7). Total no. borrowers 7101. Books cataloged 1040. Cards typewritten 1217; Library of Congress cards used 1785.

The library is now open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. An extension of open shelves has been made. The library is in need of more room and funds, the reading room especially being too small.

*Washington State Library.* (11th biennial rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910.) Since the last report the library has been moved to new quarters in the basement of the capitol. This move was necessary because of the danger from loss by fire and because of congested quarters.

Considerable space is given to plans for the future development of the library's resources and work. The library now contains 9000 bound volumes and 3000 pamphlets of state reports.

"One of the means by which this library has been able to assist directly the libraries of the state has been through the operation of the clearing house for books and magazines. Books and magazines that accumulate in the homes of the patrons, and are really in the way, are donated to the local library, and the surplus numbers are sent to the State Library, where they are collated into volumes and sent free of any charge to any library needing them. In this way records show that 667 volumes have been given to libraries, and there is now on hand 475 volumes for distribution; besides, there is on hand some 10,000 single numbers for similar use. These have cost no one anything except a little freight. Magazines, when one has the proper indexes, as every library should have, are the most valuable reference material at hand."

*Williamstown (Mass.) College L.* John A. Lowe, lbn. (Rpt.—academic year 1910-11.) Added 2200; total 70,000. Expenditures \$10,141.23 (books \$2830.66, binding \$612.85, salaries \$5890).

#### FOREIGN

*Western Australia P. L.* James S. Battye, lbn. (20th rpt.—year 1909-10.) Added 6794; total 93,756. Attendance 164,751. International exchange of official publications 8069, distributed among 1458 institutions. The travelling libraries circulated 177 cases (7050 volumes) among 73 institutes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

ANNUAIRE DE LA LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE, 1911. Paris, Soudier. 453 p. D.

ANNUAL MAGAZINE SUBJECT-INDEX, 1910: a subject-index to a selected list of American and English periodicals and society publications not elsewhere indexed; including as part II, The dramatic index for 1910; ed. by Frederick Winthrop Faxon, and compiled with the co-operation of librarians. Boston Book Co., 1911. O. 225 and 260 p., lib. buckram, \$5.50.

BAER, Joseph, & Co., Incunabula xylographica et typographica, 1455-1500. 322 p. 14 pls. 157 il. 8°. Frankfort. (Catalog no. 585.)

This is an elaborate and useful compilation. The lover of early printing will delight in the many rarities recorded, and the numerous illustrations, giving an interesting survey of the first century of wood engraving, offer an additional reason for giving this bookseller's catalog a permanent place on one's shelves. F. W.



**BINDINGS.** *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for February published text of queries circulated by the newly established committee on leather of the Association of German Librarians. The March numbers reports on the meeting of the committee, Feb. 14 and 15, in Berlin. A number of demands were formulated, to be met for leather "intended to last for centuries." The members of the committee also combatted the erroneous impression that proper leather could not be made as well in Germany as in England.

**BOOKBINDING.** A series of technical articles on the durability of leather for bindings, and especially on leather of German manufacture, has been running in the April numbers of the *Allgemeine Buchhändlerzeitung*. Details and conditions are considered which carry the investigations beyond those of the Society of Arts report and that of the German Society of Librarians, particularly in regard to East Indian sheep and goat.

**BOOKS AND READING.** The reading public by an ex-librarian. (*In Fortnightly Review*, July, p. 72-80.)

An article discussing the responsibility of the librarian to the reader and suggesting some methods of library censorship.

**CATALOGUE OF THE ALLEN A. BROWN COLLECTION OF MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON**, v. 2, pt. 2. (Liebliche-Musicians.) Bost., 1911, p. 145-288, double column measure, folio, \$1 per part.

**DRAMATIC INDEX** for 1910; covering articles and illustrations concerning the stage and its players in the periodicals of America and England; with a record of books on the drama, and of texts of plays published during 1910; ed. by Frederick Winthrop Faxon and compiled with the coöperation of librarians. Boston Book Co., 1911. O. 260 p., lib. buckram, \$3.50. (This is also issued as Part II. of the Annual Magazine Subject-Index.)

**ENGLAND.** Genealogy and local history. pt. 6. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, Nov., 1910. p. 646-723.)

**HANDICRAFT.** Washington (D. C.) Public Library. Practical books for practical boys. N. Y., Hammacher, 1910. unp. S.

This list was compiled by the Public Library, and is distributed from the public libraries of several cities.

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.** Publication no. 107 of the "Institut International de Bibliographie" is a pamphlet of 27 pages, entitled *Les offices nationaux de bibliographie et de documentation* (Brussels

1910). The initial statement: "The international organization of bibliography . . . conceived and partly realized by congresses and the Institut International, rests on the union between national or regional institutions," is followed by general considerations of the principles and functions of such national activity. There is reprinted the text of the acts constituting the national bureaux of the Argentine Republic, Peru, Chile and Holland.

F. W.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.**

Order followed in the arrangement of the subjects followed for each country in the *Bulletins* of the bureau of agricultural intelligence and of diseases of plants. Rome, printed by the Union ed., 1910. 8°. p. 8.

**JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY**, Manchester, England: Catalogue of an exhibition of manuscript and printed copies of the scriptures, illustrating the history of the transmission of the Bible shown in the main library from March to December, 1911: tercentenary of the "authorized version" of the English Bible, A.D. 1611-1911. Manchester, Univ. Press, London; Quaritch, 1911. 128 p. D. (price 6d.)

**LEATHER PRESERVATION.** Worcester County Law Library. Leather preservation and book repairing, by G. E. Wire. Worcester, Mass., 1911. 12 p. D.

**LEE, G. W.** Books as tools of business. (*In New Boston*, April, p. 533.)

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.** Classification. Class S: Agriculture, plant and animal industry; printed as manuscript. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1911. 87 p. O.

**LOWELL (MASS.) CITY LIBRARY.** French fiction in the Lowell City Library. Lowell, Mass., 1910. 39 p. D.

**MACLAURIN, Richard.** The outlook for research; an address delivered at Clark University Founder's Day, Feb. 1, 1911. (Clark University Publications, vol. 2, no. 7.) Worcester, Mass. 11 p. D.

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.** Trenton (N. J.) Public Library. The modern development of municipal government: a reference guide issued by the Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce. Trenton, N. J. 16 p. T.

**NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Exercises at the opening of the new library building of the Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 1, 1910. 46 p. D. With illustrations.

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**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY CATALOG.** Mrs. Florence Wheelock Ayscough, honorary librarian of the North China Branch Library of the Royal Asiatic Society, has prepared and printed an admirable catalog of the Society's library in Shanghai. The titles form in fact a bibliography of oriental works. In expanding 495 Eastern Asiatic languages she has had the aid of well-known scholars. Mrs. Ayscough, the wife of a prominent resident of Shanghai, comes from Boston, where she studied library methods for a short time at the Boston Athenæum.

**SOCIOLOGY.** *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel*, April 1, 1911, reports address of Dr. Spahn in the Reichstag on March 20, calling attention to the fact that the Internationale Institut für Sozialbibliographie has in the last year extended its work to cover newspapers, and urging that the government either double its allowance for the Institut (at present 15,000 marks) or create a special fund for this purpose.

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES.** Handy, D. C. Special libraries for earning power. (*In Christian Science Monitor*, Jan. 11, 1911. 3½ columns).

Mr. Handy is librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, and in this article tells how technical books may be made valuable in dollars and cents to a corporation or business man.

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES.** Lapp, John A. The development of special libraries. (*In the Public Officials Magazine*, November, 1910.)

This article is the substance of an address at the Indiana Library Association meeting at South Bend, delivered Oct. 19, 1910.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.** Monthly catalogue United States documents, November, 1910. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1910. 237 p. D.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.** Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 195, March, 1911. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. p. 483-544.

The Library Institute meeting of Buffalo and neighboring libraries was held May 6, 1911, in the Buffalo Public Library, about 40 librarians attending.

The Richmond Education Association, Richmond, Va., at its annual meeting, May 9, 1911, launched formally a movement to provide a free public library, which, as a press editorial states, should be equipped and maintained "wholly at the public's expense" and "be an everlasting monument to Mr. Carnegie." Mr. George F. Bowerman, of the Carnegie Library, Washington, D. C., discussed the accomplishments of the public library in

Washington and compared conditions with those of Richmond, saying that a new library must be planned on a broad basis in order to "win its way as to be recognized as a necessity, and that the people will demand better quarters and more ample maintenance."

**TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.** Moseby, G. C. Travelling libraries. Richmond, Va., Evans Press. 8 p. T.

(Includes: A word about school libraries by J. D. Eggleston, jr. p. 5-8.)

**WILLIAMS, C. R.** The ministry of books. Indianapolis, Public Library, 1910. 18 p. D.

An address read at the dedication of branch no. 2 of the Indianapolis Public Library, Nov. 18, 1910.

## Librarians

**BAKER, George Hall**, former librarian of Columbia University, died March 27, 1911, in his 61st year. Mr. Baker received his master's degree from Amherst College in 1878 and later was a student for two years at the University of Berlin. He became reference librarian in Columbia University in 1883, and librarian in 1889, retiring as librarian emeritus in 1899. As a linguist of unusual ability and with a knowledge and love of books such as few are fortunate enough to possess, Mr. Baker was peculiarly fitted by temperament and training for the library profession. He was always ready to help, in any way, all who were in need, and his strong sense of humor saved himself and others in the many trying situations that arise in a large and active library, and exercised sound judgment in all matters relating to library detail. The members of his staff will hold him in grateful remembrance for the valuable training they received under his administration.

**BRACKETT, George C.**, one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and its secretary for 20 years, and secretary of the Brooklyn Public Library, died May 20, 1911, in his 72d year.

**CANFIELD, James Hulme.** A tablet in memory of the late James Hulme Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, has been unveiled in St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia. It is of bronze and is set in the wall under the large window of the north transept. It was designed and executed by I. N. Phelps Stokes.

**FLETCHER, William Isaac**, resigned the librarianship of the Amherst College Library, May 11, 1911, a position he had held since 1883, a period of 28 years. Before he came to Amherst he had been associated for five years with Dr. W. F. Poole, in charge of the Boston Athenæum, and was librarian at Lawrence and Waterbury, Conn., and of the

Watkinson Library, Hartford. For 15 years he conducted the School of Library Economy in Amherst. He was an early member of the American Library Association, former counselor and president, 1891-1892. He is the author of "Public libraries in America," is a joint editor of "Poole's index to periodical literature" and editor of continuations of the same from 1882 to 1907, editor of "A. L. A. index to general literature," 1893 to 1901, and of "Co-operative index to periodicals," 1883 to 1907. He is also editor of the Annual Library Index. He has been a frequent contributor to periodicals. Mr. Fletcher was born April 28, 1844, the son of Stillman and Elizabeth Severance Fletcher, and was educated in the common schools of Winchester. In 1884 the college conferred on him the honorary degree of master of arts. The vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Fletcher's son, Robert S. Fletcher, Amherst, 1897, since 1908 assistant librarian, previous to which he served in the public libraries of Brooklyn and Buffalo, N. Y., Bradford and Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRASER, A. H. R., for the last 20 years librarian of the law library of Cornell University, died at Ithaca in his 45th year.

LOWE, John Adams, was elected librarian of Williams College on May 11, 1911, to fill the vacancy of Rev. Charles H. Burr, who died Nov. 28, 1910. Mr. Lowe was assistant librarian in the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library from 1902-1904, and has been a member of the college staff since that time. He was graduated from Williams in the class of 1906, and received the Master of Arts degree in 1907. During the leave of absence of the late librarian Mr. Lowe was made acting librarian. During the years 1907-1908 he carried on the studies of the junior year in the New York State Library School. Mr. Lowe is a vice-president of the Western Massachusetts Library Club. His relation to the alumni of the college is a close one, as he is necrologist of the Alumni Association and editor of the "Quinquennial catalog" of the college.

McKNIGHT, Edward, public librarian of Chorley, England, died March 4, 1911, after effective library service of 20 years.

### Bibliography

ARABIA. List of works relating to Arabia and the Arabs, pt. 2 (in New York Public Library *Bulletin*, March, p. 163-198).

CHILDREN. Lapage, C. P. Feeble-mindedness in children of school-age; with an appendix on treatment and training by Mary Dendy. [N. Y., Longmans,] '11. 8+359 p. (9 p. bibl.) pls. D. \$1.60 n.

CHILDREN'S READING. Providence (R. I.) Public Library. A child's library. 1911. 13 p. Tt.

This list is a reprint with a few changes of one which was printed in 1908.

DRAMA AND DRAMATISTS. Neilson, W. A., ed. The chief Elizabethan dramatists, excluding Shakespeare; selected plays by Lyly, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, Kyd, Chapman, Jonson, Dekker, Marston, Haywood, Beaumont, Fletcher, Webster, Middleton, Massinger, Ford, Shirley; ed. from the original quartos and folios, with notes, biographies and bibliographies. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, '11. c. 6+878 p. (bibl.) O. \$2.75 n.

GARDENING. Books about gardening. (In Hampstead (Eng.) Public Libraries *Readers' Guide*, p. 68.)

HAMPSTEAD (ENG.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *Readers' guide and students' review*, vol. 4, no. 1, spring, 1911. 36 p. D.

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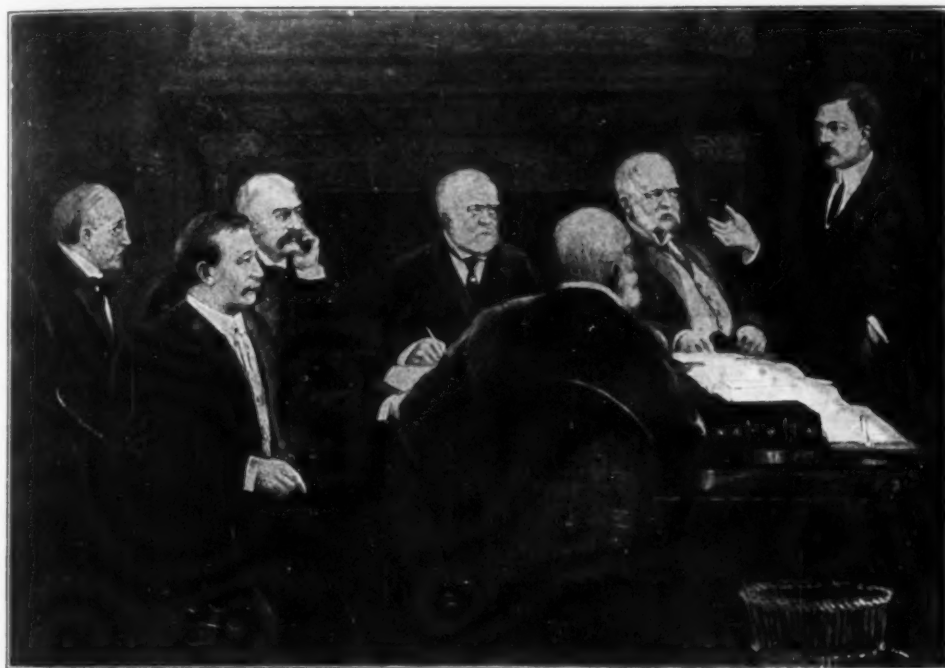
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